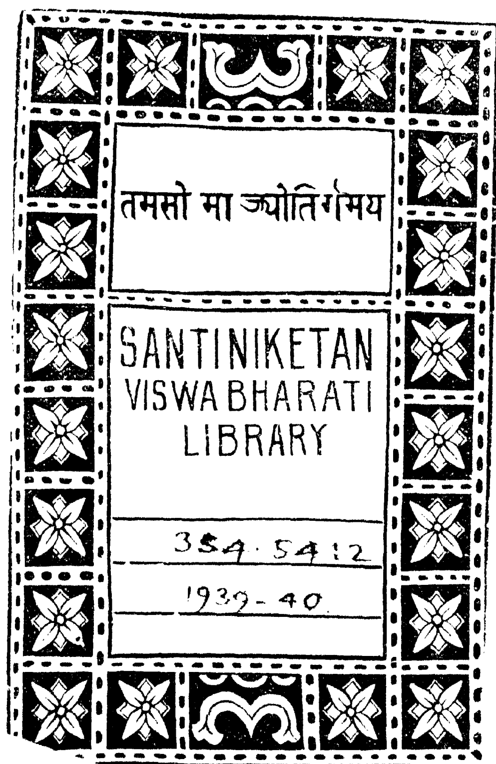


REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1939-40

(Ending 30th June 1940)



BANGALORE :

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report is divided into two parts. Part I "The General Summary" describes in outline, the salient features of the administration during 1939-40. Part II contains a detailed account of the work of the various Departments of Government. Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those of the previous year. Circular charts on Revenue and Expenditure of the State are on pages 9A and 9B.

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REPORT

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PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY.

His Highness the Maharaja Sri Krishna Raja Wadiyar IV.

The Convocation of the University of Mysore, the opening of the Sri Krishnarajendra Bridge across the Vedavathi, the opening of the All-India Jain Community Conference at Sravanabelagola, the inauguration of the Silver Jubilee celebrations at Kannada Sahitya Parishat were some of the public ceremonies which were honoured by His Highness' gracious presence. Accompanied by Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, His Highness attended the Mahamasthakabhisheka to Sri Gomateswara at Sravanabelagola. In the course of his visit to Tumkur, His Highness visited three temples in the neighbourhood, and was pleased to sanction funds for special services in religious institutions of various denominations.

His Highness the Yuvaraja.

2. The Royal family and the State suffered a grievous loss by the demise of His Highness Sri Kantirava Narasimha Raja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, who passed away in Bombay on 11th March 1940, after a brief illness. His Highness had just returned from a long tour in the West when

he fell ill in Bombay. His breadth of vision, kindness of heart and charm of manner had endeared him to all that had the privilege of knowing him.

3. His Highness began to take an active part in the administration of the State in 1914 as Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and then held for several years the office of Extraordinary Member of Council in which capacity he held charge of the Police, Medical, Military, Sanitation and Prisons Departments. His Highness was in charge of the Military Portfolio when the War broke out in 1914. He was responsible for the opening of a separate fund to provide Mysore Troops at the front with special comforts and to relieve want and distress in their families. In 1915 he was made Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and in 1918 His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor conferred upon him the rare personal distinction of the title of "His Highness."

4. In later years His Highness travelled largely and many of his well known speeches reveal how enriched he was by the progressive ideas and activities of foreign countries. His sad demise deprived the State of a widely beloved and gracious personality.

5. State business took the Dewan to Delhi for about ten days. He visited Mangalore in October 1939 to declare open two bridges and fulfil other public engagements in South Kanara District. In December 1939, he accepted the invitation to perform the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Exhibition at Madras. In February 1940, he delivered the Convocation address at the Calcutta University. During the rest of the year, he undertook intensive inspection tours in the Hassan, Chitaldrug and Mysore districts, in addition to the camps at Mysore for presiding over the Sessions of the Representative Assembly.

6. The First Member of Council was on circuit for 92 days. He attended a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes at New Delhi during March 1939, and inspected the Mysore Government Industrial Emporium at Bombay. The other tours included inspections of various Government industrial concerns, the Irwin Canal Farm at Ganadhal, and the lift irrigation block at Mattigere village. The Member presided over the District Conferences at Mandya and Mysore. A tour of Tumkur District was undertaken and town inspection of Mandya, Bhadravati, Closepet, Hole-Narsipur, Hassan, Kadur and Chikmagalur, were conducted.

First Member.

7. The Second Member of Council was on tour for 104 days. The meetings of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Simla and of the All-India Cattle Show Committee took him outside the State during July 1939. While on this tour the Member visited the All-India Broadcasting Station and the Experimental Agricultural Stations at Delhi. In December 1939, the Member attended the All-India Co-operative Conference at Delhi, visited the Benares Hindu University, and studied the drainage scheme and water-supply at Agra and Poona. Within the State, the Member inspected several agricultural farms, muzrai and medical institutions, municipalities and village panchayats. He presided over the Chitaldrug and Kadur District Conferences. During May 1940, a rather serious communal clash occurred at Harihar. The trouble arose over the right of taking religious processions with music before mosques and both the parties took an uncompromising attitude. The Second Member visited Harihar and effected a satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

Second Member.

LAW AND ORDER

LEGISLATION

8. The Representative Assembly met twice during the year and was consulted on the principles of fifteen Bills. With the exception of the District Board Act Amendment Bill and the Sugar Excise Act Amendment Bill, the general principles of all the Bills were accepted.

9. Twenty-three legislative measures were considered by the Legislative Council in its two Sessions. Twenty of them were finally passed and two were passed as amended by Select Committees. Statutory sanction to the orders passed by Government on the recommendation of the Constitutional Reforms Committee was conveyed in the Government of Mysore Act 1940. The Mysore Money Lenders Act provides for the compulsory registration of every money lender and the maintenance by him of accounts in a prescribed manner. The maximum rates of interest leviable are also limited. The Mysore Juveniles Act provides for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders as also for the establishment and regulation of Borstal Schools in the State. An Act amending the Mysore Land Revenue Code enables the Government to introduce Survey and Settlement compulsorily into Inam villages. The period of continuous possession or payment of fixed rent, necessary to raise a presumption of permanent tenancy which was twenty years is reduced by this Act to twelve years. This Act secures to Kadim tenants in alienated villages, the benefit of remission in rent similar to that enjoyed in Government villages. The Mysore Public Security (Amendment) Act was an emergency legislation intended to supplement existing Criminal Law for the purpose of

safeguarding public safety. The Mysore Duty on Gold Act provides for the imposition of duty on gold produced within the State. These are the chief additions to the Statute Book. Local legislation corresponding to the Indian Insurance Act and the Defence of India Act was also enacted.

REFORMS.

10. Constitutional Reforms of a far-reaching character were announced in a Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja on the 6th November 1939. These provide for the grant of enlarged powers and privileges for the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council, the widening of the electorate and the appointment of the elected representatives of the people to His Highness' Executive Council.

11. The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council which have been hitherto functioning under separate Acts will hereafter function under a consolidated law. The term of both the Houses will be increased from three to four years. The strength of the Representative Assembly will be raised from 275 to 310. The Assembly will, in future, be invariably consulted in regard to any legislative measure before it is introduced to the Legislative Council. It is further provided that the Assembly will have the right of considering the general principles underlying any Bill or any of its provisions and of proposing amendments thereto. The powers of the Assembly in respect of the budget have been enlarged by conferring on it the right of passing resolutions on any of the major heads on the budget, provided that such resolutions do not have reference to particular grants or appropriations. Certain heads of expenditure hitherto excluded from discussion continue to be so

excluded, except in the case of "the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja" where discussion is permitted.

12. The strength of the Legislative Council will be raised from fifty to sixty-eight, forty-four places being filled by election. The Council will have a non-official President who will be elected by the House after its first term and elected Deputy President from the commencement.

13. Certain provisions calculated to widen the electorate for the Assembly and the Legislative Council have also been made. For example, the educational qualification for all voters for the Representative Assembly and the property qualification for voters for the Representative Assembly in rural areas will be substantially reduced.

14. An important reform designed to enable the Legislature more largely to influence the nature of the advice and assistance which the Executive Council tenders to His Highness, is the inclusion of not less than two non-officials selected from among the elected representatives, in His Highness' Executive Council. Such Ministers will be eligible to hold any portfolio of the Administration.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

15. There was a decline in the number of grave crimes. In the new Constables' Training School at Mysore, some useful additions to the curriculum like instruction in swimming and in Kannada shorthand were made. A definite improvement in the discipline of the Police force was discernible, no case of judicial punishment coming up during the year.

16. The work of the Criminal Courts increased appreciably and the continued improvement in

disposal of cases by stipendiary Magistrates was maintained, the average duration falling from 40 days in the previous year to 37 days. In order to facilitate the quicker disposal of the Sessions cases and Criminal appeals in the districts, the work of the Public Prosecutors at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga was limited to the respective districts and six fresh appointments for the other districts were made.

17. On the Civil side, there was a noticeable fall in institution, particularly in the case of small cause suits. The decrease is mainly due to the working of the Agriculturists' Relief Act and to a small degree to the working of the Debt Conciliation Boards. The number of old suits left pending at the close of the year was the lowest on record in modern times.

LOCAL BODIES.

18. Town and minor Municipalities received financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2,05,000 from Government towards their schemes of improving water supply and provision of other civic amenities. An important water supply scheme sanctioned was that in Chitaldrug town at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,27,500, of which three lakhs of rupees will be met by Government. An intensive vaccination campaign was carried out in all the municipalities in the Kolar district, and anti-malaria measures in the Malnad areas were continued. Two more towns were electrified and radio sets for the entertainment of the public were installed in six towns. Municipal enterprise was further responsible for the opening of three new maternity homes.

19. There were nearly 12,000 village panchayats in the State engaged on the day-to-day problems

connected with rural sanitation and medical relief, water supply and maintenance and rural reconstruction. The task of providing every village in the State with a secure system of water supply is no light one but an important step forward was taken by the sanctioning of a mammoth scheme of rural water supply, according to which an allotment of Rs. 3,25,000 was made during the year. It is gratifying to note that no less than 13,040 inhabited villages in the State have so far been provided with drinking water wells. The scheme for the improvement of grass lands in villages, formulated by Dr. W. Burns, Agricultural Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was tried in a few selected village panchayats and forests of the Bangalore and Kolar districts. In May 1940, Government sanctioned the starting of an Agricultural Colony for the settlement of the labourers in the Kolar Gold Field Mines.

20. There was a noticeable improvement in the work of the village panchayats. But much more could have been done, had the arrears been less heavy. The arrears at the end of the year amounted to as much as Rs. 47·48 lakhs, a position which does not reflect credit on the agencies responsible for the collection.

21. The nine District Boards continued to do useful work in the field of rural water supply, construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, education, prevention and control of epidemics and medical relief. On the expiry of the extended term of the year they were reconstituted in May 1940. As a measure of financial assistance, Government waived the annual contribution of Rs. 7,000 hitherto being paid by the Mysore District Board for the maintenance of the Vani Vilas Hospital. The Chitaldrug District Board completed and opened for traffic

sixteen new roads, according to the five-year programme chalked out in 1937. The Dewan was pleased to open ten of these in his tour of the district.

22. In the field of rural reconstruction, the rural welfare centres at Closepet and Dodballapur continued to do valuable work. The latter centre was taken over to Government management.

FINANCE.

23. The actual revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 417·98 lakhs against Rs. 395·58 lakhs budgetted for, and Rs. 398·28 lakhs realised in the previous year (1938-39). A sum of Rs. 3·85 lakhs was realised during the year, on account of the special duty on Gold levied from 22nd March 1940.

24. The expenditure charged to Revenue was Rs. 414·97 lakhs, against Rs. 395·12 lakhs provided in the budget, and against Rs. 397·49 lakhs incurred during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 5·85 lakhs was credited to the Irrigation Development Fund, Rs. 8 lakhs to the Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.

25. The Revenue account of the year thus closed with a surplus of 3·01 lakhs, against Rs. 46,000 originally anticipated and Rs. 78,658 realised during 1938-39.

26. The total receipts and payments on account of service and debt heads aggregated to Rs. 565·99 lakhs and Rs. 513·40 lakhs, respectively and the cash balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 149·65 lakhs. The payments included a sum of one lakh of rupees graciously donated by His Highness the Maharaja to the Mysore War Relief Fund.

27. The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year, excluding

shares of private companies, was Rs. 466·49 lakhs (583·81 lakhs on 30th June 1939), the large decrease being due to realisation and sale of securities and their reinvestment in short term investments.

28. The outlay on capital works not charged to Revenue to end of June 1940 amounted to Rs. 1,885 lakhs (Rs. 1,810 lakhs) while the liabilities on account of Public Debt and Unfunded Debt at the end of the same period stood at Rs. 1,446 lakhs (Rs. 1,421 lakhs.)

LAND REVENUE.

29. An event which marked the beginning of the year was the creation of the Mandya district. The old Mysore district was an exceptionally heavy charge comprising 15 taluks, one sub-taluk and the Yelandur Jahagir. With the development of irrigation under the Irwin Canal, the district became particularly unwieldy and Government ordered its bifurcation, with effect from 1st July 1939. Two Revenue Sub-Divisions comprising seven taluks were taken away from the old Mysore district and formed the Mandya district. Another administrative change was the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner as President of the Bhadravati Old Town Municipal Council and Vice-President of the New Town Board with revenue jurisdiction over Chennagiri taluk. The Bangalore taluk which was found to be an unwieldy charge for one Amildar was split up into two.

30. In the cultivated area, there was a net increase of 23,259 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 30,154.

31. The rainfall during the year was plentiful being 11·62″ more than in the previous year and 3·95″ more than the average of 35 years. But it was not seasonal. Rains set in after some delay in Kolar

MYSORE STATE: TOTAL REVENUE, 1939-40.

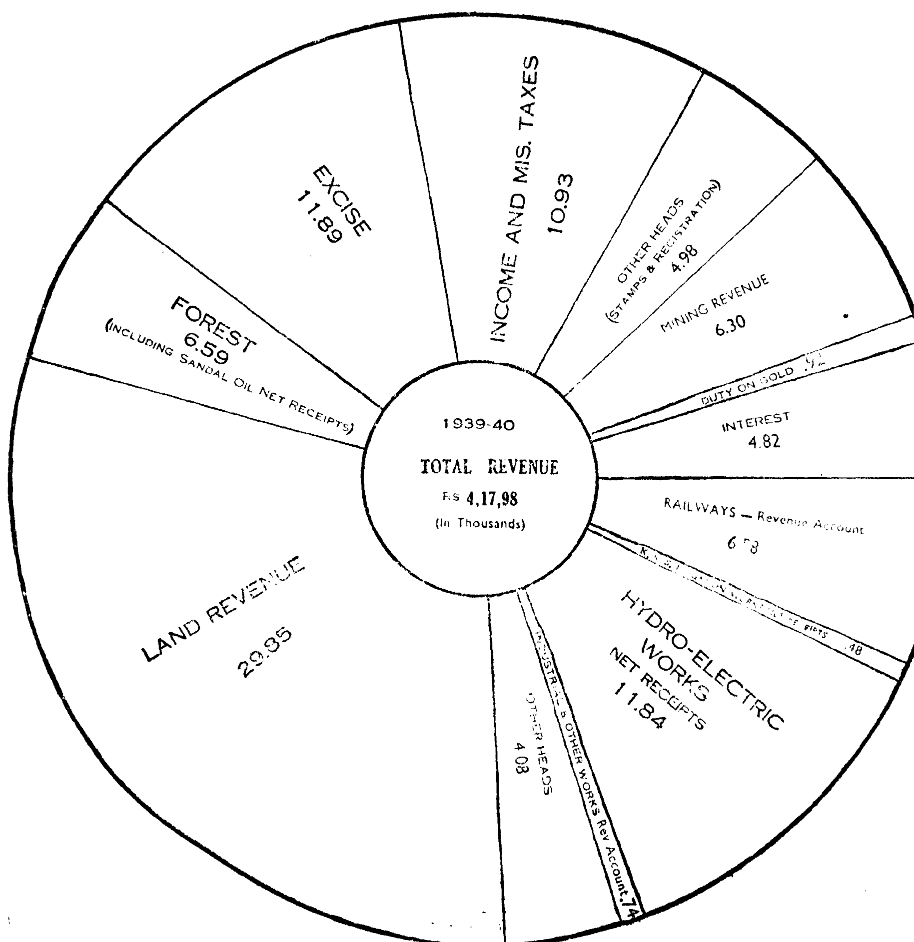
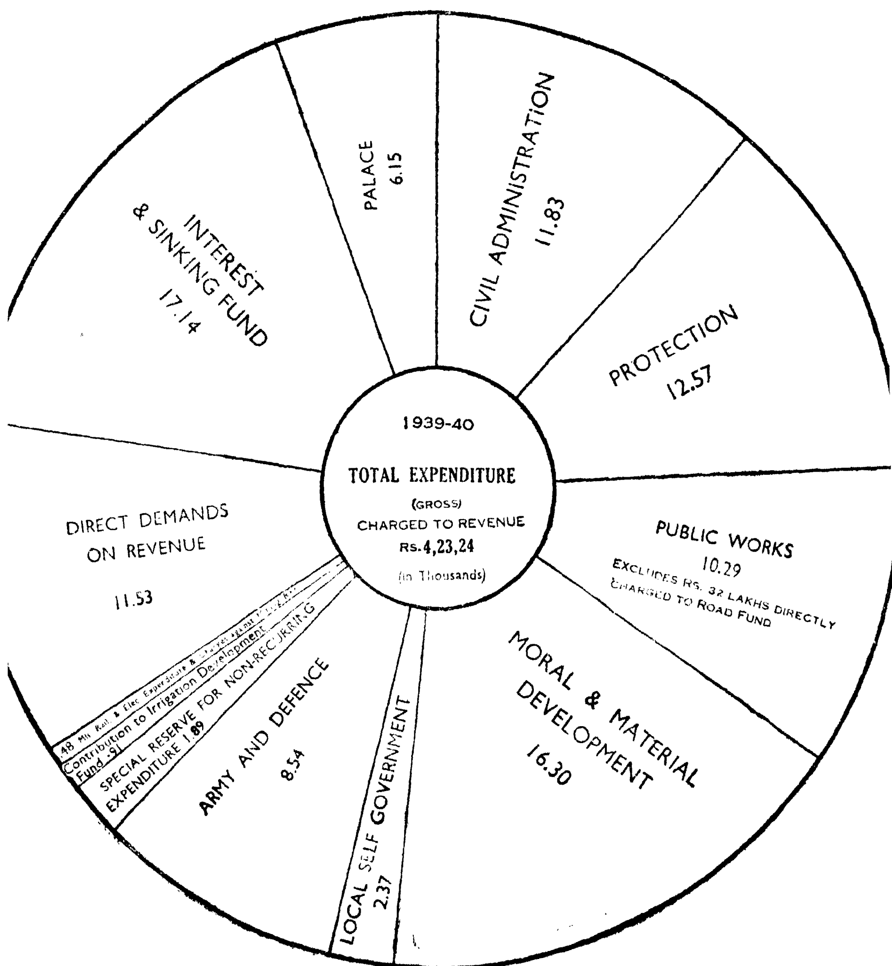


Chart showing percentage of revenue under group heads to total revenue.

MYSORE STATE: TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.



art showing percentage of expenditure under group heads to total expenditure.

Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Shimoga districts, but the later showers relieved the situation somewhat.

32. To relieve the distress caused by the unseasonal rainfall, lands under 2,329 tanks and in several rainfed tracts in all the districts except Bangalore, were notified for grant of remission of half the wet assessment aggregating Rs. 1,67,031. The fodder difficulty in Mysore, Mandya and Hassan districts during the first three months of draught was met by throwing open the State Forests for free grazing and also by the grant of liberal fodder loans to needy raiyats. Relief works started last year were continued. A grant of Rs. 19,500 was further made to supplement the resources of Village Panchayats to undertake certain road works in Mysore district, while relief works costing Rs. 26,090 were undertaken in Mandya district.

33. Rules governing grant of remission of dry assessment were relaxed so as to provide for the suspension of one-fourth of the dry assessment on account of partial or total failure of crops. The suspended revenue will be collected along with assessment of the following year but may be remitted altogether if the failure of the crop continues. In addition, the several concessions in the payment of Government dues which have been granted year after year were continued. Notice and Istihar fees, to mention one of the items, were remitted to the extent of Rs. 43,031.

34. After the out-break of the war a tendency to inflate prices was noticed and was effectively checked by the efforts of a Committee to regulate and control prices appointed in September 1939.

35. A sum of Rs. 1,25,694 was disbursed to coffee planters under the takkavi loan scheme.

The continued depression in the coffee market prompted the appointment, in August 1939, of a Committee to suggest further means for stabilisation of the coffee industry. Various concessions have been offered as a result of the recommendations of the Committee.

36. A Committee of officials and non-officials with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman considered measures for the advancement of depressed classes. In accordance with the suggestions of the Committee several concessions in the matter of free grant of land and building sites to them were ordered. In the educational sphere also, special encouragement is sought to be given to the depressed classes by way of scholarships to the students at the University and stipends to Adikarnataka students undergoing the course of practical training in the Engineering College. The Central Committee will hereafter meet once in six months and review the progress made. Taluk Committees are being set up to work in conformity with the general directions laid down by the Central Committee.

37. In addition to the six debt conciliation boards that continued to work, one was established at Chikmagalur with jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Mudgere taluks. A special officer was deputed to study the working of the debt conciliation scheme and he has submitted certain suggestions calculated to make the boards more effective in the tackling of the problem of rural indebtedness.

AGRICULTURE.

38. Sugarcane cultivation has become a byword for prosperity in the State. It is indeed the

main commercial crop in the Irwin Canal area and elsewhere. One of the chief problems tackled by the Botanical Section of the Department of Agriculture was the evolution of better varieties of sugarcane. These experiments have met with success and several canes far superior to the existing varieties were under bulk multiplication. The Chemical Section of the Department investigated the optimum manurial requirements of sugarcane. The investigations showed that a combination of half organic and half inorganic nitrogen produced the best results. This fact is important in view of the large quantities of organic nitrogen available in rural parts.

39. The experiments carried out under the Dodhatti Scheme of Indian Central Cotton Committee indicated that M. A. 2 cotton was the best yielder in all seasons and could with advantage be sown in Irwin Canal area during March. This particular variety has also been found to be best suited for inter-cropping with ragi. These results are particularly significant in view of the large imports of cotton into the State and the predominance of ragi cultivation.

40. Another agricultural produce which the State imports in considerable quantities is rice. With the widely ramified system of irrigation obtaining in the State, it should be possible to increase the State's output of paddy and make it less dependent on external sources of supply. With this end in view, Government appointed a Paddy Specialist to examine the possibilities of improving the quantity and quality of the paddy production in the State.

41. Tobacco is another crop which is becoming more important in the agricultural economy of the State. As a result of several manurial experiments on this crop, a particular mixture has been worked out

which is more effective than the mixture in vogue in foreign countries in addition to being much cheaper.

42. It is of the utmost importance to secure the quick transmission of the results of agricultural research to the raiyats' fields. To ensure this, Government maintained five experimental farms, organised subvention farms in the holdings of leading raiyats and arranged for a very large number of demonstrations in private holdings. Local seed farms helped in increasing the output of improved seed. Much headway has been made in the distribution of improved seed; and as compared with the position in 1936-37, the improvement is really striking. As against 16,388 seers of improved seed of ragi, 25,369 seers of paddy and 9,543 seers of groundnut distributed in 1936-37; the quantities distributed in 1939-40 were 37,795 264,148 and 35,319 seers, respectively. In the case of cotton the quantity increased from 13,090 lbs. to 187,213 lbs.

LIVE-STOCK.

43. The Live-stock and Amrit Mahal Department was amalgamated with the Mysore Civil Veterinary Department in order to secure better coordination of work and unity of control.

44. There were 81 Veterinary institutions in the State. In addition to the regular treatment and prescription in these institutions, propaganda and demonstration work was undertaken in many of the cattle fairs and shows. Several gentlemen gave generous donations for the construction of veterinary dispensaries. Sixteen buildings for such institutions were in progress.

45. In view of the growing importance of the work in respect of sheep breeding, the work of the

sheep section was placed in charge of a local officer who had undergone training in the subject in Australia and New Zealand. Anthrax among sheep broke out in a virulent form in Nagamangala taluk. "Saponine vaccine", a new product of the Department was tried and proved very effective.

46. Poultry farming received increased attention and demonstration work was carried out in the twelve poultry farms. An Egg Marketing Society was organised at Closepet to deal with the eggs produced in that area.

CO-OPERATION.

47. The weeding out of some feeble societies resulted in a reduction of the number of primary agricultural societies; but there was an increase in membership. There was a fall in the share capital and an increase in working capital and reserve fund.

48. The urban co-operative societies fared better than the societies in rural areas. In fact, except land mortgage societies which again recorded an appreciable progress, the other rural credit institutions did not show any improvement. It was expected that the introduction of the Money Lenders Act would lead to increased encouragement to rural co-operative societies. But it was found that there was not much demand for loans from the Apex Bank from rural co-operative societies.

49. The twelve marketing societies functioned satisfactorily. The experience gained would be valuable in the development of co-operative enterprise in the field of agricultural marketing. An interesting type of co-operative society is the Mardihalli Co-operative Society which may be described as a multi-purpose society. Originally

registered as a credit society, it took on the work of supply of seeds, manure and implements. Co-operative sale of cotton was taken up later. A cloth department was added after sometime. On the whole, with a membership of 169, a share capital of Rs. 9,115 and an aggregate working capital of Rs. 58,496 it has managed to pile up a reserve fund of Rs. 7,237. The Apex Bank advanced Rs. 25,000 to this society for financing cotton-growing.

50. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank is the sole agency for the grant of short term and intermediate credit to primary societies. As a result of the policy of decreasing individual membership, and increasing institutional membership, the former went down to 189 and the latter went up to 1,063. The loans advanced to societies came up to Rs. 2,12,664 as against Rs. 1,98,438 advanced last year. For financing house building societies Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Bank, which was utilised during the year. The Bank offered some concessions to indebted societies in the matter of reduction of interest and remission of penal interest on certain conditions. About 186 societies obtained the concessions by complying with the conditions. The net profits of the Apex Bank showed a marked improvement.

51. On 7th October 1939 the representatives of land mortgage societies met in a conference and discussed in detail certain important problems relating to land mortgage societies. The twenty-sixth Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference met on the 19th and 20th October and considered the rules framed under the Act on the recommendation of the Committee on Co-operation. Both the Conferences were presided over by *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., Member of Council.

FOREST.

52. The equipment of the Forest Research Laboratory was completed and preliminary trials were made of timber-testing and timber-peeling machines. Microscopic investigation of sixty species of commercial woods was done. Intensive work was carried on with a view to discovering the local timber which could replace foreign species of wood used for shuttles, picture frames and battery separators. Another useful undertaking was the manufacture of furniture from jungle wood. Government ordered the constitution of an Advisory Board to review and guide the work of the Laboratory.

53. Considerable progress was made in the work of afforestation. Five hundred and eight acres of teak plantations were raised, bringing the total area under such plantation to 13,155 acres which constitutes a valuable asset to the State. Extensive plantings of casuarina to the extent of 618 acres were also carried out. The raising of plantations of mixed species of soft woods has been started on a large scale.

54. The Wood Preservation Plant at Bhadravati and the Saw Mills at Shimoga, had a busy time. A large quantity of private timber for house building was treated in the Preservation Plant. The sharp rise in the price of steel poles used for electric transmission lines created wide demand for treated poles.

55. An order for a considerable quantity of bamboo tent poles was received from the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, New Delhi, and was complied with. The increased sales of timber and the larger supplies of railway sleepers and transmission poles, more than made up for the decline in the realisation from sales of tanning bark and in the revenue from sandal oil.

56. "The Tangya" system of grant of lands for temporary cultivation, which is in vogue in the United Provinces and Bombay Presidency was introduced into Bangalore district. Under this system, landless peoples are given small plots free of assessment for temporary cultivation, in return for which they have to excavate trench mounds, raise plants of the forest species, fence and protect them for a stipulated period. They are allowed to cultivate the land between the trenches till the growth of plants makes further inter-cultivation impossible. The scheme is advantageous both to the landless raiyat and to the department. As an experimental measure, grants to the extent to 255 acres were made in Bangalore district.

57. A Conference of the officers of the Department was held during the year to take stock of the work done, to consider present day problems and to suggest measures for tackling the same to produce best results. A Forest Rangers' School to train men for executive service under local conditions was started at Bangalore.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

58. The war in Europe had far-reaching effects on the industrial fabric of the State. Speculative activity in the earlier months forced up prices. Later, this upward tendency slackened and the year closed with a level of prices only a little above that of the beginning of the year. The Silk industry in the State benefited by a sharp fall in the imports of raw silk. The demand for filature silk manufactured by the Mysore Silk Filatures, Limited, improved considerably and large orders were received from England and

Australia. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, which commenced regular operations from 1st July 1939, benefited similarly by the complete cessation of the imports of Swiss spun silk. The area under mulberry expanded considerably. An experimental silk worm rearing farm on Biligirirangan hills was sanctioned, as also a Government grainage at Ummathur and ten aided grainages in other places.

59. The great importance of safeguarding the handloom weaving industry in the State was recognised and the Department of Industries sent out demonstration parties to go from village to village and demonstrate improved methods of weaving and the advantages of using improved appliances. Several persons were trained to use the improved appliances and loans were granted to some for purchasing of them. A helpful measure undertaken by the Department was the opening of yarn depots in nine weaving centres in the State to supply yarn and other raw materials to weavers at ruling market rates. A further measure of assistance was the exemption of all handloom products manufactured in the State from octroi duty. Handloom goods worth Rs. 1,21,179 availed of the exemption.

60. In accordance with the three-year plan adopted last year, Government gave systematic encouragement to other rural occupations like hand-spinning, lacquerware work, tanning and flaying, button-making, mat-weaving, smithy, pottery and ceramics. Attempts were made in every case to get the village artisan to use more efficient tools and produce a wider range of articles.

61. In addition to the ten industrial schools and one trade school run by Government there were sixteen home industries classes and three private industrial schools receiving grants from Government.

A very large variety of useful handicrafts was taught and arrangements made for granting loans to trained men who wanted to set up business on their own account. The home industries classes imparted training in useful sparetime occupation to women. Six scholarships were awarded for the study of industrial subjects outside the State.

62. The Department of Industries received an order from the War Board, Government of India, for 250 tons of burnt cocoanut shell charcoal, and executed it to the War Board's satisfaction. The opportunity was availed of to put the industry on a scientific basis. A special officer deputed by the Department visited important cocoanut producing areas and held practical demonstrations of the proper way of making cocoanut shell charcoal. The War Board made enquiries regarding hand-made blankets and gloves and they are being followed up.

63. The total rail-borne trade in merchandise showed an increase of 5·6 per cent in volume and 4·7 per cent in value. Arrivals of kerosine and petrol showed a conspicuous increase as also imports of machinery. There was a noticeable improvement in the exports of raw cotton and cotton piecegoods. Mysore silk which had suffered a set back last year was in good demand outside the State; and the value of silk exported was more than Rs. 24,50,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

64. Against a final grant of Rs. 119·58 lakhs, the total outlay amounted to Rs. 123·49 lakhs, the excess being shared chiefly by communications, tank

restoration and irrigation works not charged to revenue. Of the total irrigation expenditure of Rs. 21·70 lakhs, tank works claimed the major share, *viz.*, Rs. 20 lakhs. Of the important irrigation works in progress may be mentioned, the Marconahalli reservoir estimated at Rs. 22 lakhs; the Byramangala tank estimated at Rs. 9·39 lakhs; the Maralvadi tank estimated at Rs. 4·75 lakhs; the Harige tank estimated at Rs. 4·45 lakhs. The total estimated value of the chief tank works in progress amounted to no less than Rs. 56·82 lakhs.

65. A sum of Rs. 16·22 lakhs was spent on buildings, of which Rs. 13·64 lakhs was spent on original works and the rest on repairs. The General Hospital at Mandya, the New Mental Hospital at Bangalore, the Pathology block in the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, the New High School at Malleswaram were some of the major buildings completed. The construction of buildings for the Public Health Institute, the Research Laboratory in the Serum Institute, the University Settlement was in progress. Several philanthropic gentlemen came forward with generous donations for the construction of hospitals, dispensaries, etc. More than Rs. 1·31 lakhs was thus received. Rs. 32·18 lakhs were spent on roads and bridges. Some of the important roads were asphalted, the expenditure being met out of loan funds. In order to relieve the strain on the local Bodies, Government ordered that State Fund and District Fund roads passing through towns and villages should in future be maintained by the Public Works Department without the levy of any contribution from the Local Bodies. The Jakkore aerodrome was ready in February 1940 and the formation of the aerodrome at Mandakahalli near Mysore was nearing completion.

66. The water works at Thippagondanahalli pumped 2,070 million gallons of filtered water to the Jewell Filters at Bangalore, representing an average daily supply of 5·67 million gallons. The average daily consumption in the City was 3·45 million gallons and that in Cantonment 2·07 million gallons. The total number of house connections rose from 10,327 to 10,889.

67. The growing demand for electrical energy impelled the Government to take up the Jog-falls Project which is designed to generate 48,000 H. P. of electricity at an estimated cost of Rs. 280 lakhs. The execution of the civil and hydraulic works was transferred to the Public Works Department. In view of the importance and magnitude of the scheme an expert Committee with the Chief Engineer as Chairman, was constituted to consider the important details connected with the work. Government engaged Sir Henry Howard of Madras to advise on the Project.

68. There were two conferences of the Chief Engineers of Mysore and Madras, one in January 1940 at Krishnarajsagar and another at Madras in March 1940, to discuss matters connected with the proposed reservoir across the Kabbini and some other outstanding points arising out of the Mysore-Madras Cauvery Agreement of 1924. A formal agreement was reached in regard to proportion factors for impounding in the proposed Kabbini reservoir.

69. To the various charming features of Brindavan one important addition was made by the construction of Hotel Krishnarajsagar. The Hotel commands a bewitching view of the fountains in the garden below and when flood-lit is itself a beautiful spectacle. It is furnished with tasteful Mysore made furniture and is equipped with all modern

conveniences. More than two lakhs and thirty thousand people visited Brindavan. Facilities were provided for pleasure-boating in row boats and in the motor launch 'Sri Cauvery.'

RAILWAYS.

70. Including the Rs. 12·04 lakhs contributed by the Mysore District Board for the construction of the meter gauge line from Nanjangud to Chamarajnagar and the Rs. 21·19 lakhs by the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company, the total capital invested in the State lines amounted to Rs. 673·69 lakhs. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 87·13 lakhs and the net revenue to Government to Rs. 30·04 lakhs.

71. Two changes were made in train services for the convenience of the travelling public. Due to the steep rise in the price of stores caused by the War, the authorities were constrained to levy a supplementary charge of one anna per rupee on passenger traffic and two annas per rupee on goods and coaching traffic.

72. The Government of India sanctioned a traffic survey of the proposed Chamarajnagar-Mettupalyam line by the agency of the South Indian Railway. One of the Traffic Officers of the State was associated with the South Indian Railway Officer.

73. Several measures calculated to provide amenities to the staff were got through. All the staff quarters were kept in good repair, material improvements being effected in the quarters of Bangalore, Harihar, Shimoga, Chikjajur and Birur. The pond near the Binny Mills was a menace to the Railway staff quarters nearby on account of its

offensive odour. Steps were taken to fill it up and drain the whole area. Near the Central Railway Workshop, a building was put up to house a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. The Railway undertook to provide the equipment for the Centre and also to contribute to its working. The needs of the young children too were not forgotten, and two neatly formed children's playgrounds were laid out in the Railway colony at Mysore. A public radio was installed in the colony. There was an addition of Rs. 6,273 to the Staff Benefit Fund which had Rs. 15,691 at its credit at the end of the year. Educational grants and grants for the recreation of the staff were made out of the fund.

74. In July 1939 the employees of the Central Railway Workshop, Loco Department, formed an association among themselves. The authorities permitted this on condition that the association confined itself to the avowed object of promoting the welfare of the workers in the Loco Department. As a result of several discussions between the authorities and the office bearers of the association, certain concessions in the matter of holidays with pay and relaxation of rules governing fines and punishments were granted. But mischievous elements were active and the workers were being induced to acts of insubordination. The situation worsened and between 29th January and 22nd February 1940 it became necessary to declare a lockout and to arrange for an elaborate police watch over the workshops. The workshops were reopened in response to an appeal from the workers; but the trouble continued in some form or other. In May 1940, the Dewan was pleased to pay a visit to the workshop and after hearing the grievances of the workers ordered a detailed enquiry by the Public Service Commissioner. He further

advised the workers to work loyally and assured them that Government would redress their legitimate grievances. After this, the situation improved quickly and there has not been any recrudescence of the trouble.

ELECTRICITY.

75. From a length of 96 miles in 1902 when Power transmission was first done, the High Tension transmission lines in the State have extended to 868 miles supplying 63,000 H. P. for lighting and industrial installations. The number of consumers has been steadily growing, the number at the end of the year being as much as 46,487 as compared with 31,190 five years ago. The Government's aim is to provide electric power as cheaply as possible, so that the industrial economy of the State may rise to its full stature by the exploitation of a natural advantage which the State possesses in abundance. With the completion of the Shimsha New Project the total normal capacity of the State's Electrical System rose up to 69,000 H. P. with an emergency capacity of 80,000 H. P. Another huge hydro-electric scheme, the Jog Falls Project, has been taken up and more than Rs. 14·94 lakhs has so far been spent on it. The Electric Department brought in a net revenue of Rs. 69·82 lakhs or a net return of 8·69 per cent on the capital invested including the expenditure on the Jog Falls Project. Steady attempts were made to spread the benefits of electricity to towns and villages even in the remote corners of the State, and a capital expenditure of Rs. 6·06 lakhs was incurred on this account. Eleven more town and villages were electrified, bringing the total number to 196. A cardinal instance of how electricity is brought in to

aid the villager is its extension to work irrigation pumps, which have saved many a garden from wholesale failure on account of drought. Special power lines were laid to convey power to these pumps at a cost of Rs. 55,416. This capital expenditure was undertaken regardless of the low return as the all-important object was to protect the interests of the agriculturist.

MINES.

76. Besides gold, mining of which is confined to the Kolar Gold Field, the minerals worked included chromite, manganese, magnesite and kaolin, etc. The extensive washing of the alluvium near Kudurekonda, Honnali Taluk, disclosed that alluvial gold was distributed in the area to an average extent of one grain to a cubic yard of soil. There are, however, some disadvantages like scarcity of water for washing, which make the setting up of a large scale industry there, impracticable at present. Near Ganjiganahalli in the same area, a rolled boulder of gold quartz containing about 4½ seers of gold was found. The Department have mapped out the auriferous quartz reefs in the area and Government have sanctioned large scale underground prospecting. The chemical laboratory investigated the possibility of the manufacture of alum and aluminium sulphate from some of the Mysore clays and bauxites. Preparation of cement asbestos sheets was attempted on an experimental scale in the metallurgical laboratory.

77. The mining leases of the four gold mining companies in the State, renewed for a period of thirty years, came into force from 22nd March 1940. The year's operations resulted in the production

of a slightly smaller quantity of gold but the total value was much more than that for last year.

78. The Mysore Duty on Gold Act levied a duty on the gold produced in the State, calculated at three-fourths of the excess of the price of gold per fine ounce over Rs. 100. The amount due from the companies amounted to Rs. 8,66,768, of which Rs. 3,85,467 have been collected.

79. On the 22nd July 1939, about 1,700 underground workmen of the Oorgaum Mine went on strike. Within a couple of days the Mines Management inquired into the workmen's grievances and conceded such of their demands as were considered legitimate. The strike was called off on the 24th July.

80. In common with other industrial areas in the State, close attention was paid to labour welfare in the Kolar Gold Field mining area. Central and Branch Welfare Committees educated the labourers in sanitary matters and sanitary overseers inspected the lines daily. In addition to schools for children there were a large number of night schools for adults. The Mine drama halls and the travelling cinema were quite popular. Maternity homes located in the lines ensured expert medical aid to the expectant mothers. The Mysore State Temperance Federation had a branch on the Kolar Gold Field and did valuable work.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

81. Public Health during the year remained satisfactory, epidemic diseases claiming hardly 3·6 per cent of the total mortality. Including the expenditure of the Medical department on the curative side, Government spent Rs. 57·4 lakhs on Public Health. The reduction of deaths by malaria has been

one of the constant cares of the Department. The permanent anti-malaria engineering works at Harihar, the anti-malaria works at Belur, the malaria control work around the Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore, and the starting of itinerant dispensaries in Krishnarajnagar and Pavagada were among the several anti-malaria measures sanctioned by Government during the year. The Department of Health conducted a detailed malaria survey of villages on the right bank of the Bhadra Channel. By a resolution of the Central Advisory Board of Health, Madras, the system of registration and compilation of vital statistics introduced in Mysore State in 1938 was adopted as a model for other provinces and States. To secure the co-operation of civil, military and railway authorities, and avoid duplication of effort, a combined Local Health Committee with representatives of all the interests concerned was set up and urgent problems like the mosquito nuisance, discussed. Five sanitary overseers were employed whole-time to make house-to-house inspections in congested areas in Bangalore City. They conducted 10,668 inspections and took immediate corrective steps wherever necessary. In accordance with the scheme for the wholesale introduction of flush-out latrines, about two thousand flush-outs were added in Bangalore and Mysore cities. In order to disseminate widely the knowledge of the fundamental rules of Public Health, the Department arranged for the distribution of leaflets on plague, diphtheria, typhoid and "Don'ts of Public Health." Lectures and cinema shows on health problems were arranged by Village Panchayets whose efforts are vital to the preservation of Public Health. About Rs. 4·46 lakhs were spent by Village Panchayets on Public Health works and measures.

82. Voluntary organisations like the Indian Red Cross Society (Mysore State Branch), continued to do useful work. Under the auspices of this Society, *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., Member of Council, opened the Lady Willingdon Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary and Clinic, and the Seth Chellaram Kishendas Maternity Home at Bangalore. An important development in the administration of anti-tuberculosis work was the formation of the State Tuberculosis Association which took over from the Red Cross Society all the work relating to Tuberculosis.

83. The Health Training Centre, Closepet, has been doing steady and useful work in all phases of Public Health since 1936. The Public Health nurses employed by the Centre during their 20,703 home visits registered pre-natals, infants, and pre-school children. The laboratory attached to the Centre proved useful for the quick detection of malaria and tuberculosis and obviated the forwarding of all samples to the Public Health Institute for analysis. In the Rural Health Unit at Mandya, Totaquina tablets were distributed free to sufferers from active malaria.

84. Twenty new medical institutions were opened during 1939, bringing the total to 330. Deep X-ray Therapy apparatus at a cost of Rs. 22,000 was added to the Victoria Hospital. Government sanctioned a special grant of one lakh of rupees for the provision of additional surgical instruments and appliances. Government took advantage of Lord Nuffield's generous offer and obtained two "Iron Lungs", one each for the general hospitals at Mysore and Bangalore.

85. Donations from private sources for medical relief in the State amounted to Rs. 1,46,000. Notable

among them are the donations for the two maternity homes, one at Malleswaram and one in the City. A private donation of Rs. 5,000 enabled the addition of two wards with sanitary conveniences to the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. Besides these, private philanthropy was responsible for the establishment of maternity homes in six big villages.

86. There were thirty-two Child Welfare Centres in the State taking care of the infant and educating the mothers.

87. The Mental Hospital, Bangalore, received 458 fresh admissions. Voluntary admissions increased, and magisterial orders were resorted to only when unavoidable. In the out-patient department the hospital treated several "problem children" suffering from behaviour disorders, pathological lying and stealing, nervousness and general backwardness. Occupational therapy gave encouraging results in the case of various types of mental disorders. Spinning, weaving, carpentry, basket-making were some of the occupations provided in the Hospital. About a third of the clothing needed for the patients came from the Hospital looms. The patients were given facilities to play indoor games, to attend an occasional cinema show, to listen to the radio which was recently installed with loudspeakers in every ward and to read interesting magazines and books.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

88. The activities of Government in respect of Public Instruction continued to make a steady advance. There was a marked increase in the number and strength of recognised institutions and the total expenditure on Public Instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 71.61,085.

About 38·35 per cent of the population of school-going age or ten out of every 26 persons of school-going age received instruction in the educational institutions of the State.

89. The Girls' High School started by the St. Joseph's Convent at Chickmagalur, and the Boys' High School started by the Seshadripuram Educational Association received Government recognition. A new Municipal High School building was constructed at Krishnarajnagar, a growing taluk headquarter town in Mysore District, with the donation from local philanthropists. The Dewan, *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, was pleased to perform the opening ceremony. Mandya was made a centre for the S. S. L. C. Examination. The first examination under the revised S. S. L. C. scheme was held in March 1940. Two examinations under the old rules were also held for the benefit of candidates who had previously passed but had failed to secure eligibility for College courses of study.

90. Government revived the grants to aided High Schools and Hostels for the Depressed Classes and fixed them for three years. The extra-curricular activities of the High Schools were well organised. Worthy of mention is the starting by the Chikballapur High School of a Rural Welfare Society with literacy drive as one of its aims. Several girl students of the Malleswaram High School underwent training in First Aid and Home Nursing. Considerable additions were effected to the National High School building at Bangalore, designed to meet the present needs of the institution and also to provide for future expansion. Government gave a grant of Rs. 11,200 for the extension. The Government High School at Malleswaram moved over to its imposing new building.

91. To meet the increased demand for Middle School Education, seven Government Middle Schools were added and an aided Mission School was taken over by Government. Under the expansion scheme, Government granted Rs. 10,000 for the opening of new Primary Schools.

92. The District School Board, Tumkur, conducted short refresher courses for a batch of teachers of Primary Schools in Tumkur District during the summer vacation of 1940. A scheme of First Aid and Nursing was introduced in select High Schools and Middle Schools under the auspices of the Red Cross Association.

UNIVERSITY.

93. The academical year commenced on the first June instead of 24th June so as to enable the holding of the University Examinations in a cooler part of the year than usual. The admission to the Degree and Intermediate classes showed a marked increase. This, in addition to the transfer of the School of Engineering to the control of the University, put up the total student strength by more than 800. With the transfer of the control of the School of Engineering, sanction was accorded to adapt the Civil Engineering and Higher Grade Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses in the School to the requirements of the Post-Secondary Diploma courses in the University. The Lower Grade Engineering course will hereafter be termed Certificate Course.

94. The Intermediate Colleges at Shimoga and Tumkur were revived with both Arts and Science Courses. The Maharani's College for Women was shifted to Bangalore, instruction in Science for

students in the Degree classes being given at the Central College. Government approved of the proposal to levy tuition fees on Mysore women students admitted to the Arts and Science Colleges from 1940-41, at half the rate for men students. The exemption granted to women students of the Medical College and Medical School continues.

95. An amendment to the University Act enabled the University to affiliate other institutions. In accordance with the scheme of Fellowship, a Fellowship was awarded in the Department of Philosophy. Four members of the staff of the University qualified for the Doctorate of the Madras University by virtue of their research work.

96. The Extension Lectures Scheme has gained in popularity and produced good results. In addition to lectures by eminent persons, camps in the mofussil were arranged. These provided an opportunity to the members of the University to convey their knowledge and outlook to the people at large, and to acquire a factual background to their regular work in the University.

97. To enforce greater attention to physical fitness, compulsory physical education has been introduced to the students of the Intermediate Classes in men's and women's colleges. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9,000 for the provision of military training to students of the University. One hundred and sixty-three students and members of the staff received training.

98. In pursuance of the fundamental aim of Government to promote the welfare of the people at large, a University Settlement was organised to impart specialised training in social welfare to members of the University. The enthusiasm and specialised knowledge which the young would-be

social workers possess will doubtless be turned to good advantage by the training contemplated to be given at the Settlement. A member of the Oxford Fellowship at Cawnpore was in charge of the Settlement. For service in the urban area, five centres in the mill area in Bangalore were chosen; night schools, games and entertainments were organised. The students resident in the Settlement received stipends. The Settlement will shortly have a new building to house it.

99. With the fast development of University education, the cognate problem of educated employment has been looming large. A measure calculated to systematise the search of employment by University graduates was the constitution of a University Employment Bureau.

GARDENS.

100. Eight new public gardens came under the control of the Gardens Department, bringing the total number to 97. The reputed gardens of the Lal-bagh and Cubbon Park at Bangalore, the Brindavan at Krishnaraj Sagar, the Government House, and the Lake View at Mysore, the Nandidrug Hill Station, the Daria-Dowlat Bagh and Gumbuz at Seringapatam were looked after with fastidious care and in most cases, novel additions were made to enhance their beauty.

101. Several varieties of apples and citrus fruits throve well at the Government orchard at Krishnaraj Sagar. The encouragement given to fig cultivation at Ganjam proved effective and the number of fig plantations went up. The efforts of the Fig Marketing Society have met with success.

102. Experimental work on fruit cultivation was carried on at the Central Fruit Nursery, Bangalore, the Krishnaraj Sagar orchard and in the Fruit Research Station at Hessarghatta. A large number of fruit plants, chiefly apples, citrus fruits and grape vines, were imported from Australia and supplied to fruit growers. The horticultural inspectors at Bangalore and Chikmagalur helped private fruit growers and Local Bodies with advice regarding the laying out of gardens and treatment of plant diseases.

103. The Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta, arranged for the demonstration of the best methods of preservation of fruit and preparation of fruit syrups. These demonstrations were held in the two Horticultural Shows arranged by the Mysore Horticultural Society and the Dasara Exhibition.

PART II

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1911-12.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1923-24.

(i) Tours of His Highness the Maharaja.

His Highness the Maharaja spent a little more than half the year at the capital, about two months in Bangalore and about six weeks and five weeks, respectively at Kemmangundi and Hassan.

Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami Temple at Devarayanadurga.
Sri Chennigarayaswami Temple at Kaidala.
Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami Temple at Seebi.

2. During the year His Highness visited a number of Muzrai institutions in the State. Accompanied by Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, His Highness attended the Mahamasthakabhisheka to Sri Gomateswara at Sravanabelagola and visited the Sri Jaina Mutt at the same place. His Highness and Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar also visited the Sri Murugharajendraswami Mutt at Chitaldrug. In the course of his visit to Tumkur, His Highness paid visits to the marginally noted temples in the neighbourhood, after which he was pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 800 for special services in the temples in and around Tumkur.

POLITICAL

3. Minor tours included visits to Tumkur, Mandya, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Holalkere, Hosdurga and Sravanabelagola, and short visits to Poona and Bombay.

4. In the course of the year His Highness presided over the following public ceremonies:—

(1) Convocation of the University of Mysore on the 25th October 1939.

(2) Switching on of the electric light installation at Chitaldrug on the 23rd February 1940.

(3) Opening of the Sri Krishnarajendra Bridge over the Vedavati river at Kellodu on the 24th February 1940.

(4) Opening of the All-India Digambar Jaina Community Conference and of the All-India Anuvamshiya Ayurvedic Conference on the occasion of the Mahamasthakabhisheka at Sravanabelagola on the 26th February 1940.

(5) Inauguration of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat at Bangalore on the 30th June 1940.

5. An outstanding event of the year was the issue by His Highness, on the 6th November 1939, of a Proclamation announcing the grant of a further instalment of Constitutional Reforms.

6. His Highness and the members of His Highness' family and all Mysore suffered an irreparable loss by the passing on the 11th March 1940, after a brief illness at Bombay, of His Highness Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Yuvaraja of Mysore.

7. His Highness was pleased to confer the title and status of Yuvaraja on Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar on the 28th March 1940.

8. Tours of the Dewan and Members of Council.

Dewan.

1939 July 4th	Visited Mysore.
Do 26th	Visited Tumkur.
August 6th	Visited Mysore and T.-Narsipur on inspection work.
Do 11th	Visited Nandi.
Do 26th	Visited Mysore.
September 10th	Visited Hessarghatta.
Do 12th	Visited Nandi.
Do 13th	Visited Sivasamudram.
Do 14th	Visited Hoskote.
Do 24th	Visited Nelamangala.

POLITICAL

Date		Particulars
October 6th	...	Visited Bhadravati and Agumbe *via* Shimoga and Thirthahalli, inspection tour.
Do 8th, 9th, 10th	...	Visited Mangalore in connection with the opening ceremonies of the Shivapur and Kateel bridges and other public engagements in South Kanara District.
Do 11th, 24th	...	Visited Mysore to take part in the Dasara Durbar and preside at the Session of the Representative Assembly.
Do 27th to 30th	...	Visited Delhi on State business.
November 1st to 7th	...	Halt at Delhi.
Do 9th	..	Visited Wardha.
Do 24th	...	Visited Tarikere.
Do 26th	..	Visited Kemmangundi.
December 3rd	..	Visited Byramangala.
Do 5th	..	Visited Magadi.
Do 14th to 17th	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 19th to 23rd	...	Visited Madras—In connection with the Opening Ceremony of the Swadeshi Exhibition.
Do 27th	...	Inspection tour of Hassan District—Chennarayapatna, Sriramadevaru dam, Hirisave, Sravanabelgola, Hole-Narsipur.
Do 28th	...	Do Konanur, Hassan, Hole-Narsipur, Rudrapatna, Ramnathpur and Gorur.
Do 29th	...	Do Kadmane Estate, Alur, Saklespur and Belur.
Do 30th	...	Do Banavar and Arsikere.
Do 31st	...	Do Hiriyur, Huliyar and Chellakere.
1940 January 1st	...	Inspection tour of the Chitaldrug district.
Do 2nd	...	Visited Allapur, Parsurampur, Chellakere and Chitaldrug.
Do 3rd	...	Chitaldrug.
Do 4th	...	Visited Sirigeri, Holalkere, Hosdurga, Jagalur and Davangere.
Do 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th	...	Inspection tour of the Mysore district—Saligrama, Krishnarajnagar, T.-Narsipur, Nanjangud, Alur, Chamarajnagar and Yelandur.
February 21st to 24th	..	Visited Davangere and Chitaldrug—In connection with the visit of His Highness the Maharaja.
Do 25th to 29th	...	Visited Calcutta—To deliver the Convocation Address at the Calcutta University.
March 1st to 8th	...	Howrah.
Do 11th to 14th	...	Mysore.
Do 23rd to 25th	...	Mysore.
Do 30th	...	Visited Markandeya Reservoir, Kolar District.
April 9th to 30th	...	Mysore and on to Ootacamund.
May 1st to 25th	...	Ootacamund.
June 6th to 18th	...	Mysore—To take part in the Birthday festivities and preside at the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly.

First Member of Council.

Date		Particulars
1939 July 16th to 18th	...	Inspected the Ganadhal Agricultural Farm, lift irrigation block at Malligere village, the Sugar Factory and the town at Mandya.
August 27th	...	Attended the opening ceremony of the District Office at Mandya by His Highness the late Maharaja.
September 8th to 11th	...	Inspected the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Factory, the new and old towns at Bhadravati; presided over the officers' meeting at Shimoga and conducted town inspections at Tarikere, Lingadahalli, Birur and Kadur.

September 24th to 25th	...	Inspected Shimshapur and Sivasamudram.
October 4th	...	Inspected the Stoneware Pipes Factory near Soldevanhalli.
Do 11th	...	Inspected the Byramangala tank works and the construction of jail buildings; town inspections at Kengeri, Closepet, Channapatna, Byrapatna and Mandya.
Do 11th to 26th	...	In Mysore in connection with Dasara Durbars and the meetings of the Representative Assembly. Visited Krishnarajnagar, Krishnarajsagar and Mavinakere in connection with contour villages.
November 3rd	...	Inspected Marconahalli reservoir.
December 6th to 10th	...	Toured in Tumkur District, visiting Madhugiri, Midigesi, Sira, Koratagere and presided over the officers' meeting at Tumkur.
Do 14th to 17th	...	In Mysore in connection with the All-India Industries Conference and Sericultural Conference.
Do 20th to 23rd	...	Inspected Kadur and Chickmagalur and opened the Coffee Curing Works at Chickmagalur.
1940 February 10th to 12th		At Mysore in connection with the Railway Workshop strike.
March 2nd to 10th	...	Attended the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes at New Delhi and inspected the Mysore Government Industries at Bombay.
Do 13th to 14th	...	At Mysore in connection with the funeral ceremonies of His Highness the late Yuvaraja of Mysore.
Do 26th to 31st	...	Inspected the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Paper Factory and the Cement Factory at Bhadravati, and inspected Kemmangundi, Sagar, Sorab, Shikarpur and Shimoga towns.
April 9th to 12th	...	In Hassan, inspected offices and the town, and presided over the District Conference. Inspected Hole-Narsipur town and irrigation works at Bheriya *en route* to Mysore.
Do 12th to 15th	...	Presided over the Red Cross Society Baby Week Celebrations and an officers' meeting held at Mysore.
Do 29th	...	Inspected the jail and the reservoir at Byramangala.
May 10th to 12th	...	Visited Harihar in connection with Hindu-Muslim troubles.
Do 19th to 21st	...	In Mandya, presided over the Mandya District Conference and inspected the Sugar Factory and the town.
Do 22nd to 25th	...	In Mysore, presided over the Mysore District Conference and inspected the silk filature at T.-Narsipur. Presided over the Pandits' Conference at Melkote.
June 6th to 17th	...	In Mysore, in connection with the meetings of the Representative Assembly and the Birthday Durbar of His Highness the late Maharaja.

Second Member of Council.

1939 July 10th	...	Inspected the town and the High School at Davangere and Doddabati village.
Do 11th	...	Laid the foundation stone of the Rest House proposed to be constructed at Davangere by Mr. Murigappaiya and visited the Sri Murigarajendraswamy Mutt at Chitaldrug.
Do 12th	...	Inspected the Doddasiddavanahally village, the water works and new maternity home at Hiriyur.

Date		Activity
1939 July 16th to 29th	...	Attended the meetings of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research held at Simla on the 20th and 21st July and of the All-India Cattle Show Committee on the 22nd July. Visited the All-India Broadcasting and the Experimental Agricultural Stations at Delhi on the 23rd and 24th July. Inspected the Mysore Government depot for the sale of Mysore products at Bombay on the 27th July.
August 8th	...	Inspection of lift irrigation farm at Malligere, Kodihally farm and Banasvadi.
Do 9th	...	Presided over the meeting of the Committee of the State Tuberculosis Association at Mysore and inspected the Exhibition buildings.
Do 10th	...	Inspected the Vocational Institute for Women and the Nursery School at Mysore.
Do 16th	...	Presided over the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Closepet Rural Welfare Centre held at Closepet.
Do 17th	...	Presided over the Scout Training Camp held at Dodballapur.
Do 18th	...	Unveiled the portraits of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Yuvaraja and Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar at Tumkur.
Do 19th	...	Inspected the site proposed for the construction of the Municipal Office at Tumkur.
Do 29th	...	Inspected the Mandya Municipality and was present at the inauguration of the New Mandya District by His Highness the Maharaja.
September 5th	...	Presided over the meeting of the Exhibition Committee held at Mysore.
Do 24th	...	Inspected the works pertaining to Shimshapur Project and the village panchayat arrangements of Shimshapur and Bluff.
Do 25th	...	Inspected the important institutions and the Municipality at Malvally and the Irwin Canal Farm at Ganadhal.
Do 26th	...	Inspected the institutions at Mandya, the Maddur Municipality and Adult Education Classes at Closepet.
October 9th	...	Inspection of the arrangements in connection with the opening of the Exhibition.
Do 12th to 29th	...	Halted at Mysore to attend the Dasara Durbars, the meetings of the Representative Assembly and the Convocation of the Mysore University. Visited Sosale to enquire into the affairs of the Vyasaraya Mutt and Nanjangud to inspect the Muzrai Institutions.
November 3rd	...	Inspected the Marconahally reservoir, and the channel and the Kunigal Municipality.
Do 8th	...	Inspected the Adikarnataka colony at Gottikere.
Do 15th	...	Inspected the Government Agricultural Farm at Hebbal and presided over the School Day Celebrations.
Do 16th	...	Presided over the prize distribution of the Ramakrishna Krishisala.
Do 17th	...	Inspected the Tobacco Grading Station at Whitefield and the adjoining villages.
December 1st	..	Inspected the Shimoga Municipality and inaugurated the Areca Marketing Society at Thirthahalli.

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Date	Engagement
December 6th to 20th	... Visited Delhi to attend the Co-operative Conference held from the 11th to 18th December. Inspected the Mysore Chattram at Benares and visited the Benares Hindu University. Visited the Poona Agricultural College and studied the drainage scheme and water supply at Agra and Poona.
Do 23rd	... Presided over the District Scout Rally and inspected the Mandya Municipality and the High School at Mandya.
1940 January 4th	... Inspected the Kunigal Municipality and opened the New Veterinary Dispensary.
Do 15th	... Visited Subrahmanya Ghati in connection with the arrangements for the cattle show and water supply.
Do 17th	... Inspected the cattle show arrangements and Sri Ramadevaru temple at Chunchanakatte.
Do 18th	... Inspected the Village Panchayats of Thandavapura, Terakanambi and the municipalities of Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Chamarajnagar and the Sri Srikanteswara temple at Nanjangud.
Do 19th	... Inspected the Municipalities and Muzrai Institutions at Bannur and T.-Narsipur, and the Village Panchayat of Mugur.
Do 28th	... Visited Mandya to note the progress of work in connection with the construction of the General Hospital and heard representations of the ryots of Somanahally.
February 4th	... Inspected the Devanahally Town Municipality.
Do 10th	.. Presided over the Rural Welfare Centre Committee meeting at Dodballapur.
Do 11th	... Visited Sravanabelgola to inspect the arrangements made for the Mahamastakabhisheka ceremony and switching on lights.
Do 12th	... Inspected the village panchayats of Kikkeri, Akkihebbal and Hampapur and laid the foundation stone of the New Dispensary at Mirle.
Do 15th	... Inspected the tank works at Byramangala.
Do 19th	... Visited the Chamarajendra Water Works at Tippagondanahally.
Do 22nd	... Inspected the Cattle Show at Mudakatore and distributed the prizes. Presided over the Veerashaiva Conference.
Do 25th to 27th	... Visited Sravanabelagola in connection with the Mahamastakabhisheka ceremony.
March 10th	... Inspected the Tumkur Town Municipality.
Do 14th	... Visited Mysore to attend the funeral ceremonies of His Highness the late Yuvaraja of Mysore.
April 23rd	... Inspected the Areca Marketing Society at Shimoga.
Do 24th	... Inspected the site proposed for the construction of a bridge across the Tunga river at Tirthahally and the repairs to the Rameswara temple.
Do 25th	... Inspected the Kigga temple and the Mutt at Sringeri.
Do 26th	... Inspected the Durga temple at Sringeri and the Mahila Samaj, McGann Hospital and Saw Mills at Shimoga.
Do 28th	... Presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Mandya Town Co-operative Society and inspected the General Hospital building at Mandya.

April 29th	...	Inspected the site proposed for the construction of the hospital at Maddur.
May 14th	...	Presided over the Chitaldrug District Conference.
Do 15th	...	Laid the foundation stone of the Maternity Wards at Bheemasamudra and Talya.
Do 16th	...	Visited Harihar to settle the Hindu-Muslim dispute and opened the X-Ray Wards at Davangere.
Do 21st	...	Inspected the proposed underbridge, bus stand and the Maternity Hospital at Kadur and presided over the Kadur District Conference at Chickmagalur.
Do 22nd	...	Laid the foundation stone of the Sweepers' Quarters and opened the X-Ray department of the Hospital at Chickmagalur. Also opened the bridge at Sakrepatna and inspected the Belur temple.
Do 23rd	...	Opened the newly constructed Maternity Ward at Tarikere and laid the foundation stone of the Tarikere Social Club.
Do 24th	...	Inspected the Molakalmuru town and opened the newly constructed buildings of the Molakalmuru Club and the Reading Room. Laid the foundation stone of the Maternity Ward at Rampur and of the bridge work at Allapur.
Do 25th	...	Laid the foundation stone of the bus stand at Challakere and presided over the District Conference at Tumkur.
June 14th	...	Attended the meetings of the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly and the Birthday Durbar at Mysore.
Do 19th	...	Inspected the District Board Office at Tumkur.

(ii) Political.

Subsidy.

9. A sum of Rs. 19·11 lakhs was paid on account of subsidy to the Government of India in two equal instalments of Rs. 9,55,500 each on the 31st January 1940 and the 30th March 1940, respectively. As 31st March 1940 happened to be Sunday, payment was made on the previous day.

The British Resident.

10. The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., continued as British Resident in Mysore during the year 1939-40.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

11. Two sessions of the Representative Assembly were, as usual, held, one in October 1939 and the other in June 1940. The general principles of the following fifteen bills were placed before the Assembly for consultation:—

1. Registration of Foreigners Bill.
2. District Boards Act Amendment Bill.
3. Town Municipalities Act Amendment Bill.
4. City Municipalities Act Amendment Bill.
5. Income-tax Act Amendment Bill.
6. Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Bill.
7. Public Security Bill.
8. Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.
9. Mysore Registration Act Amendment Bill.
10. Mysore Arms Act Amendment Bill.
11. Mysore Coffee Cess Act Amendment Bill.
12. Mysore Duty on Gold Bill.
13. Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill.
14. City Municipalities Act Amendment Bill.
15. Sugar Excise Act Amendment Bill.

12. With the exception of the District Boards Act Amendment Bill and the Sugar Excise Act Amendment Bill, which were not approved by the House, the general principles of all the Bills were accepted.

13. One hundred and fifty-three questions were put at the two sessions, out of which replies were furnished for one hundred and thirty-four. Fifty-eight resolutions were tabled. Nine resolutions were moved and discussed, out of which, five were withdrawn after discussion and four were pressed to a division, resulting in two of them being passed and the other two being lost. Out of three hundred and forty-two representations, one hundred and ninety-five were taken up and discussed. Among the three adjournment motions discussed, only one relating to the levy of fees in middle schools was passed, and the other two were not pressed after discussion.

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council.

14. Two sessions of the Legislative Council were held, one in January 1940 and the other in June-July 1940. Twenty-three legislative measures were considered by the Council. Of these, the following twenty bills were finally passed :—

1. The Mysore Coffee Husk Control Bill.
2. The Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Bill.
5. The Bill to provide for the better control of the publication of newspapers and other printed works containing public news.
6. The Registration of Foreigners Bill.
7. Two Bills to amend the Mysore District Boards Act, 1926.
8. Bill to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933.
9. Bill to amend the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933.
10. Bill to amend the Mysore Income-tax Act, 1933.
11. Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.
12. The Mysore Census Bill.
13. Bill further to amend the Mysore Registration Act, 1903.
14. Bill further to amend the Mysore Arms Act, 1890.
15. Bill further to amend Mysore Coffee Cess Act, 1925.
16. The Mysore Duty on Gold Bill.
17. Bill further to amend the Land Revenue Code.
18. Bill further to amend the Mysore Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
19. Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1933.

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The following two Bills were finally passed as amended by Select Committees :—

1. The Mysore Public Security Bill.
2. The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Bill together with the report of the Select Committee.

15. One hundred and fifty-five questions were admitted in both the sessions, of which seventy-seven were starred and seventy-eight unstarred. Printed answers were furnished to the members in respect of sixty-nine starred and sixty-six unstarred questions. Twenty-three cut motions were tabled for discussion at the time of voting on demands for supplementary grants. Of these, twelve were moved and withdrawn after the explanations offered by Government. During the Budget discussion, 301 cut motions were tabled for being moved, almost all of them being token motions. Fifty-one motions were actually moved and discussed, of which fifty were withdrawn after necessary explanations and only one cut motion was pressed to division and lost. All the demands were passed.

16. Five resolutions, out of the thirty-two admitted, were moved and considered at the two meetings. The rest of the resolutions lapsed.

17. A list of the Acts which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year, is given in Appendix II.

Legislative Enactments.

18. The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts which were passed into law :—

1. *An Act further to amend the Mysore State Life Insurance Act, 1917.*—The change of the name to "The Mysore Government Life Insurance Department" effected by this amendment is intended to make it clear that it is a Government concern.

2. *An Act to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1916.*—The amendment aims at extending the provisions of the Act to the Palace Provident Fund constituted on the same lines as the State Provident Fund and with the same object.

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3. *An Act to amend the Mysore University Act, 1933.*—This Act is intended to enable the University of Mysore to affiliate institutions not directly administered by it but situated in areas territorially and culturally related to Mysore, like the Civil and Military Station.

4. *The Mysore Money Lenders Act, 1939.*—This Act regulates and controls transactions of money lending as well as money lenders. Every money lender should get himself registered under the Act before he can carry on the business of money lending. He is also required to maintain accounts in the prescribed manner. The maximum rates of interest which can be levied by him are also limited by the Act.

5. *The Mysore Juveniles Act, 1939.*—This Act makes provisions for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders, for the establishment and regulation of Borstal Schools in Mysore, for the detention and training of the youthful offenders and for the protection and training of children and young persons.

6. *An Act to amend the Patents and Designs Act, 1925.*—This Act incorporates the various amendments made from time to time in British India to the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, on which the original Mysore Act was based. The principal amendments are an extension of the the term of a patent from 14 to 16 years, the grant of patents of addition and the enhancement of the renewal fees.

7. *The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.*—This Act provides for the establishment of open markets for the purchase and sale of agricultural produce in the State and for the better regulation of such markets.

8. *The Mysore Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act, 1939.*—This Act gives effect to the orders passed by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee appointed for suggesting measures for improving the conditions of tenants in Inam and Jodi villages. The principal amendments are the provisions enabling Government to introduce Survey and Settlement compulsorily into Inam villages, reducing the period of continuous possession or payment of fixed rent, raising the presumption of tenancy, from 20 to 12 years and securing to kadim tenants in alienated villages

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the benefit of remission in rent similar to that enjoyed in Government villages.

9. *Mysore Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 1939.*—Under the new section added by this amendment, Government are empowered to make rules for conserving and preventing injury to sources and means of water supply.

10. *The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1939.*—By this amendment a workman suffering from silicosis is enabled to claim the compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928.

11. *An Act to amend the Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, 1920.*—By this amendment the scales of fees leviable for inspection of boilers could be brought into line with the scale of fees prevalent in British India.

12. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1939.*—The Health Officers in Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities are enabled by this amendment to issue certificates in regard to overcrowding of the interior of a building in order that action may be taken by a Magistrate in this behalf.

13. *The Insurance Act, 1939.*—This Act regulates and controls insurance business in Mysore and is modelled on the Insurance Act of British India.

14. *The Defence of India Ordinance as applied to Mysore.*—This was an emergency Act applying to Mysore, *mutatis mutandis* the provisions of this Defence of India Ordinance promulgated in British India on the outbreak of the war.

15. *The Mysore Public Security (Amendment) Act, 1939.*—This was an emergency Act intended to supplement the Criminal Law for the purpose of securing public safety.

16. *An Emergency Act to amend the Defence of India Ordinance, as applied to Mysore.*—By this amendment the provisions of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, were put into force in Mysore. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as applied to Mysore, was also amended so as to bring it into line with the Act in force in British India.

17. *The Defence of India Act, as applied to Mysore.*—The Defence of India Act, 1939, has been applied to Mysore, *mutatis mutandis*, and the Defence of India Ordinance as

applied to Mysore has been continued till the date of coming into force of this Act.

18. *The Registration of Foreigners (Prolongation) Act, 1939.*—The Registration of Foreigners (Emergency) Act, 1939, which was passed into law on the 30th June 1939 was due to expire six months thereafter. As it was considered expedient to keep it in force for a further period of time the Emergency Act was kept alive till 13th January 1940, by this Act.

19. *The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—The qualifications of voters and candidates to the District Boards are the same as those for the Representative Assembly. Under the Constitutional Reforms introduced in Mysore recently, the qualifications in regard to the Assembly have been changed. To secure uniformity, the District Boards Act is also suitably amended.

20. *The Mysore Coffee Husk Control Act, 1940.*—The Act prohibits the import into, and export from the State, of coffee husk and provides for the control of the transport and sale of coffee husk within Mysore.

21. *The Mysore Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—This Act follows the Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1926, of British India and permits of the effective suppression of touting.

22. *The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—This Act is intended to remove certain difficulties in the interpretation and working of Section 60 of the Code as amended recently.

23. *The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1940.*—This Act provides for the registration of foreigners entering, being present in, and departing from Mysore and replaces the Emergency Act passed in 1939 for the same purpose.

24. *The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1940.*—This Act provides for the grading and marking of agricultural produce, and follows closely the corresponding British Indian Act.

25. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1940.*

26. *The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—Section 90 of the City Municipalities Act and Section 85 of the Town Municipalities Act were somewhat ambiguous and appeared to admit of an interpretation not

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—

intended by the legislature. To remove this ambiguity, both the sections have been amended by the two Acts respectively.

27. *The Mysore Census Act, 1940.*—This provides for the taking of a census of Mysore during 1941 and certain matters connected therewith.

28. *The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—By this amendment Railway Cess Funds can be utilised for the ordinary repairs of roads.

29. *The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—The definition of "European British Subject" is brought into conformity with that in British India. Further the A. F. (I) Unit located on the Kolar Gold Field is placed on the same footing as the Mysore Military Forces in respect of Sections 130 and 131.

30. *The Mysore Public Security Act, 1940.*—This Act is intended to supplement the Criminal Law for the purpose of securing public safety and interest and replaces the Emergency Act passed in this behalf in 1939.

31. *The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—The rates of income-tax in the case of individuals, etc., getting a total income of Rs. 75,000 or upwards and in the case of companies and registered firms in receipt of income of not less than Rs. 2,400 is enhanced by this amendment from 18 to 24 pies in the rupee.

32. *The Mysore Press and Newspapers Act, 1940.*—This Act provides for the better control of the press and the publication of newspapers and other printed works containing public news and repeals the Mysore Newspapers Act, 1908.

33. *The Sugar (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—The excise duty on sugar other than palmyra or khandsari is raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per hundredweight.

34. *The Mysore Foreigners Act, 1940.*—This Act provides for the imposition of restriction on the entry of foreigners into Mysore, their presence therein and their departure therefrom.

35. *The Mysore Duty on Gold (Emergency) Act, 1940.*—This is an Emergency Act which provides for the imposition of duty on gold.

36. *The Government of Mysore Act, 1940.*—This Act gives statutory sanction to the orders of Government passed

on the recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider Constitutional Reforms in the State.

Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

1. *The Registration of Foreigners (Emergency) Act, IX of 1939.*—Rules were framed under Section 3 of the above Act so as to provide for a careful registration of foreigners who may enter the State and laying down the procedure for registration. (*Vide* Notification No. P. 385—Legis. 36-38-3, dated 19th July 1939.)

2. *The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.*—Rule 18 of the rules issued under the Code was added to, so as to differentiate stone from coloured ornamental stone, the removal of which is regulated by licenses issued by the Director of Geology. (*Vide* Notification No. R. 1220—L. R. 448-38-7, dated 18th August 1939.)

3. *The Mysore Companies Act, XVIII of 1938.*—Rules were framed under Sections 151 and 248 of the Act for the proper administration of the Act and issued with Notification No. A. F. 899—J. S. 1-39-2, dated 8th September 1939. Under Section 144 of the same Act, the Rules for the Auditors' Certificates were issued superseding existing rules. (*Vide* Notification No. A. F. 5889—J. S. 14-38-21, dated 29th April 1940.)

4. *The Mysore City Municipalities Act, VII of 1933.*—In supersession of existing rules, fresh rules were issued for the regulation of water-supply in Bangalore City. (*Vide* Notification No. L. 2153—Ml. 105-34-9, dated 26th August 1939.)

5. *The Mysore Insurance Act, XXII of 1939.*—Under Section 114 of the Act, rules were framed for the proper administration of the Act which came into force from 1st January 1940, and issued with Notification No. A. F. 3152—J. S. 11-39, dated 19th December 1939.

6. *The Workmen's Compensation Act, XIV of 1928.*—Rules were issued under the title The Mysore Silicosis Rules, providing for the grant of compensation to workmen engaged in industries which involve their exposure to the risk of silicosis, a disease of the lungs. (*Vide* Notification

No. D. 3437—I. & C. 188-39-3, dated 13th January 1940.) A notification was also issued under Rules 6 and 7 of the above Rules providing for the empowering of Registered Medical Practitioners and Medical Officers to carry out examinations and issue certificates, and for the establishment of a Medical Bureau under Rule 8 (a) of the same Rules. (*Vide* No. D. 4843—I. & C. 188-39-7, dated 19th April 1940.)

7. *The Mysore Coffee Husk Control Act, II of 1940.*—A notification was issued under a Section of the above Act, directing that no coffee husk shall be sold after the 1st April 1940 onwards unless it is rendered unfit for human consumption by composting it in a prescribed manner. (*Vide* No. D. 4231—I. & C. 453-39-3, dated 18th March 1940.)

8. *The Mysore Patents and Designs Act, III of 1925.*—Revised rules were issued under this Act in No. D. 4504—Pat. 1-39-6, dated 4th April 1940.

9. *The Weights and Measures Act, III of 1902.*—During the year the provisions of the Act were extended introducing the issue of certified weights and measures within the limits of the Sagar and Shiralkoppa towns in the Shimoga district, Hiriyur and Chellakere in the Chitaldrug district. Sira, Kunigal and Madhugiri in the Tumkur district and Santhemarahalli, Therakanamby and Hemaragola Shandy areas in the Mysore district.

10. *The Mysore Duty on Gold (Emergency) Act, XVII of 1940.*—Rules were issued under the above Act providing for the imposition of rate of duty after the 22nd March 1940, of three quarters of the amount by which the sale price of gold exceeds Rs. 100 per fine ounce. (*Vide* Notification No. Fl. 6326—G. F. 128-39-10, dated 12th April 1940.)

11. *The Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, VII of 1918.*—Rules were framed (1) disqualifying defaulters either from voting at general meetings or from serving on the committees of management of co-operative societies, (2) granting exemption to societies which are backward from the strict observance of the rules of election to the committee of management and other offices of co-operative societies. (*Vide* Notifications Nos. A. F. 6169—C. S. 14-38-52 and 6171—C. S. 14-38-53, dated 4th May 1940.)

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12. *The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, III of 1920.*—Notification was issued revising the rules relating to the scale of fees payable for registration on first and subsequent inspection of boilers. (D. 5472—I. & C. 318-39-3, dated 3rd June 1940.)

13. *The Wireless Telegraphy Act, IV of 1933.*—Rules were issued revising the rate of license fees for possessing commercial broadcast receivers and levying a surcharge for those who own a set without license or who do not renew their licenses in time. (*Vide* Notification No. A. F. 6907—P. & T. 32-39-2, dated 18th June 1940.)

14. *The Government of Mysore Act, XVIII of 1940.*—Rules were issued under the provisions of this Act for dealing with corrupt practices during the election proceedings of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly. (*Vide* No. 5651—C. B. 147-39-5 and 5652—C. B. 147-39-6, dated 24th June 1940.)

15. *The Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Act, IX of 1921.*—The provisions of the Act were extended to the Sagar, Hassan and Saklespur towns.

16. *The Mysore Money Lenders Act, 1939.*—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 1, all the provisions of the Act, excepting the provisions of Sections 7 and 8, have been applied to the whole of Mysore, on and from the 1st July 1940. Under the rule making powers, rules have been framed for carrying out the purposes of the Act. These rules give in detail, the procedure to be observed by a money lender for obtaining a Registration Certificate which will enable him to carry on the business of money lending. The manner of keeping accounts, the form and manner of furnishing receipts and statements of account and the procedure for making applications to Government are also provided for in the rules. Under Section 3, all Sub-Registrars have been appointed as Registrars of money lenders within their respective jurisdictions. Under sub-section (1) of Section 13, Assistant Commissioners in charge of revenue sub-divisions have been authorised to inspect the accounts of money lenders within their respective jurisdictions. Under sub-section (2) of Section 1, various banks have been exempted from certain provisions of the Act. All insurance companies registered

under the Insurance Act, 1939 (Act XXII of 1939) and all co-operative societies registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1918, have also been similarly exempted.

(iii) Military.

Composition and strength.

19. The total strength of the Mysore Army was 1,898 consisting of 1,496 combatants and 402 non-combatants. Of the total strength, 115 (106) were Christians, 700 (646) Mahommedans, 516 (459) Mahrattas, 188 (173) Brahmins and Rajputs, 26 (23) Kshatriyas and 353 (345) belonged to other castes and communities. The State Army is composed of two cavalry units, *viz.*, Mysore Lancers, stationed at Bangalore, and Mysore Horse, stationed at Mysore, three infantry units and a mechanical transport corps. Of the three battalions of infantry, the First and the Second Battalion are stationed at Bangalore and the Third Battalion at Mysore. A small detachment of the Third Battalion which was stationed at Shimoga was withdrawn to Mysore during the year. The total strength of the Mysore Infantry units remained the same, although the strength of the First Battalion was increased from 558 to 662 from drafts from the Second and Third Battalions. The discipline of the Army, and the health and sanitation of the units continued to be satisfactory.

Details relating to units.

20. The combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 495. The number of horses in this unit on 1st July 1939 was 435. Two hundred and twenty-seven were added during the year, of which 150 were presented by the Government of India. Casualties, sales and transfers to Mysore Horse, accounted for 153 horses. There were 509 (435) horses at the end of the year. The general health and condition of the horses were good. The average age of horses in the unit was 10 years.

21. The combatant strength of the Mysore Horse was 115. Twenty-one sowars were recruited during the year. There were 90 (92) horses in the unit at the close of the year.

22. The combatant strength of the Mysore Infantry was 874. There was satisfactory progress in military training.

Horse breeding.

23. The remount breeding scheme at Hessarghatta is working satisfactorily. Eleven foals were born during the year. The programme of rural reconstruction in the several units could not be continued owing to the outbreak of war.

Finance.

24. The expenditure under "Army" amounted to Rs. 16,19,720 (Rs. 15,66,788). Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,43,110 (Rs. 85,829) was spent on Military Works.

25. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, inspected the units of the Mysore State Troops in January 1940.

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

26. There were five stallions and thirty mares at the beginning of the year. One stallion died, six mares were destroyed and twelve were sold. Four beautiful mares were graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja. They are among the best in the farm. One mare was purchased. At the close of the year there were 28 (30) brood mares. The stallions "Belfry" and "Hocus Pocus" are producing good stock. Eight foals were born during the year. Including the young stock of the previous years, there were 24 (27) foals on the Farm. Twenty-six Government and six "Eve" mares were covered in the course of the year. Twenty-two mares are believed to be in foal and six "Eve" mares are definitely in foal. A sum of Rs. 57,100 (Rs. 39,800) was realised by the sale of horses. The total receipts of the Farm from all sources amounted to Rs. 67,441 (Rs. 48,405) and the expenditure to Rs. 53,020 (Rs. 60,963).

(iv) Police.

The Police Force, Strength, recruitment and discipline.

27. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force, excluding the probationers, was 1,077 (1,064) officers and 5,689 (5,632) men. The temporary staff consisted of 36 officers and 80 men. The services of 16 officers and 87 men were made available to other Departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies.

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28. Two hundred and ninety-seven (318) recruits were enlisted during the year. Sixteen Probationary Sub-Inspectors and fifty-two Duffedars were trained at the Police Training School. Instruction in swimming which had been discontinued for some time was again introduced. A new feature has been the introduction of a course of Kannada Shorthand for Duffedars.

29. The new Constables' Training School at Mysore was opened on 1st September 1939, and all recruits from the Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts are now trained there. The health and conduct of the students in the Police Training Schools were good.

30. The percentage of departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength showed a fall from 5·7 to 4·3 during the year. No case of judicial punishment was reported during the year as against three in the previous year.

31. Out of the 5,689 men in the force 3,998 were literate. A sum of Rs. 7,161 was given as rewards. Fourteen members belonging to criminal tribes and two K. D.'s were rewarded.

32. The total number of casualties during the year was 298 (331).

Village Police.

33. The village police arrested 18 persons in 17 cases. Three hundred and sixteen patels were either fined or punished, 191 cases being reported from Kolar district alone.

State of crime.

34. Seasonal conditions were not unfavourable, but there was a slight rise in the price of staple food grains after the out-break of war. In spite of this and of a period of political agitation in the autumn of 1939, grave crimes declined from 6,376 to 6,144.

Cognizable cases.

35. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 7,041 (6,144). Offences under Special and Local Laws rose from 17,121 to 18,748, mainly as a result of the increased activity of the Traffic Police in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore. The number of serious offences against person and property fell from 2,292 to 2,108. Two hundred and seventy-seven (336) heinous offences were reported during the year. The number of murder cases was 115 (99). Offences against public

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tranquillity rose from 111 to 244, the increase being shared by all districts except Mysore; and offences of other kinds accounted for the remainder.

36. The following table shows the details of disposal of cognizable offences:—

	1938-39.	1939-40.
Number of offences pending from the previous year ...	3,842	4,971
Number reported during the year..	25,056	26,723
Total ...	28,898	31,694

		1938-39.	1939-40.
1.	Transfer to British India ...	104	97
2.	Cases in which investigation was refused ...	894	803
3.	Declared by magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or non-cognizable ...	1,219	1,202
4.	Returned as undetectable ...	1,820	2,477
5.	Struck off in A Form ...	170	192
6.	Withdrawn ...	618	536
7.	Compounded ...	160	216
8.	Ended in conviction ...	17,219	20,333
9.	Ended in acquittal or discharge...	1,719	1,942
10.	Pending at the close of the year...	4,971	3,896

37. Of the 37,896 cases pending, 1,366 were with magistrates. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the number of cases reported was 3·0 (3·5). The number of persons concerned in cognizable cases dealt with was 42,422.

Non-cognizable cases.

38. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with during the year, including cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 154,657, of which 9,156 ended in conviction and 4,417 in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn, struck off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,010 cases pending at the close of the year.

39. Two hundred and forty-four cases were referred by Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal

Procedure Code, and 258 cases were referred to the Police under Section 156, Criminal Procedure Code.

Detection and prevention of crime.

40. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code (excluding nuisance cases) disposed of in the year was 37·4 (40·1). Recovery of lost property showed an increase; the percentage of cases in which property was recovered being 39·9 (40·1). The number of bad characters newly registered was 88. Two hundred and seventy-six persons for whom history-sheets were maintained were convicted. Out of 262 persons put up under the security Section, 90 were bound over by the Magistrates.

Warrants.

41. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 142.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act.

42. Steps were taken to warn the parents of juveniles detected smoking in 470 cases. Sixteen prosecutions were launched.

Motor Vehicles Act.

43. The number of motor vehicles newly registered was 767 (903). There were 359 (337) accidents, in 40 (47) of which there was loss of life.

Cinematograph Act.

44. The Central Cinematograph Board and two district boards continued to function. The number of films that were certified was 732 (791). There were 34 (26) permanent and 35 (16) touring cinematograph installations in the State.

Arms Act.

45. One hundred and sixty-four offences under the Act were dealt with. Out of these, 151 cases ended in conviction and 13 in acquittal or discharge.

Finger Print Bureau.

46. At the commencement of the year 42,191 slips were on record. Finger print slips of 2,282 convicts and 62 individuals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act were received for record. Out of 44,555 slips, 1,279 were eliminated, leaving a balance of 43,276. The Bureau was able to trace 264 persons who were either wanted by the police or had evaded the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act. Written opinions were furnished in 78 civil cases, 50 criminal cases and one miscellaneous case.

Criminal Tribes.

47. There were 906 (896) members of criminal tribes on the registers at the close of the year. One hundred and twenty-nine cases under the Act were reported.

(v) Extradition.

48. Fifty-two accused persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom twenty-three were British subjects and twenty-nine Mysore subjects. Including ten persons whose cases were pending at the close of previous year, sixty-two persons from outside the State were under trial, of whom thirty-eight were convicted and nine acquitted or discharged, leaving fifteen persons at the close of the year awaiting conclusion of the trial.

49. Seventy-seven persons were surrendered under the Mysore Extradition Act, of whom seventy-five were surrendered to British India, one to Travancore State and another to Miraj State.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

Courts.

50. There were 72 (69) courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction including seven courts of the Justices of the Peace.

Original cases.

51. The total number of original cases for disposal was 36,230 (33,653). The number of persons brought to trial was 53,877 (49,477). Out of these, cases relating to 48,277 (44,795) persons or 86·4 per cent were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 27,525 (23,854) and that of those acquitted or discharged was 19,395 (17,810). Cases involving 5,600 (6,682) persons were pending at the close of the year. There was an increase in cases of murder 60 (46). The number of cases of grievous hurt was 359 (501), rape 8 (5) and dacoity one (7). There was a rise in offences under theft 1,987 (1,910), and robbery 40 (25).

(a) Bench Courts.

52. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 2,844 (3,807) cases, involving 4,431 (5,234) persons, and disposed of 2,590 (3,426) cases, involving 3,855 (4,410) persons.

(b) Stipendiary Magistrates.

53. The number of cases disposed of by stipendiary Magistrates was 30,518 (26,405), involving 44,801 (38,645) persons.

(c) District Magistrates.

54. The District Magistrates disposed of thirty-one (twenty) cases, involving 47 (31) persons.

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(d) Sessions Courts.

55. Of 180 (128) cases involving 506 (311) persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 145 (107) cases, concerning 381 (253) persons, were disposed of. Twenty-two (11) cases were tried by jury and in all but two cases the Judge agreed with the verdict of the jury. Eighty-eight (71) cases were tried with the aid of assessors. The Judge agreed with the assessors in 53 cases and differed from one or more assessors in the rest.

Average duration of cases.

56. The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts, Courts of District Magistrates and Sessions Courts was 42·2 (36·8), 31·6 (26·6) and 58·19 (51) days, respectively.

57. In the Courts of the stipendiary Magistrates the duration was 37·7 days against 40·4 days in 1938-39 and 52·1 days in 1937-38. The continued improvement in the Courts of stipendiary Magistrates, who do much of the greater part of the magisterial work in the State, is satisfactory.

Appeals.

58. The appellate courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 754 (742) regular appeals, involving 1,123 (991) persons. Of these, 214 (198) appeals of 385 (267) persons were before Magistrates and 540 (544) appeals of 738 (724) persons before Sessions Judges. Of these, 684 (672) appeals relating to 1,016 (821) persons were disposed of.

59. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 75 (39). All the 75 appeals were disposed of during the year.

60. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 36·04 (41·1) days, and that of appeals disposed of by Magistrates 31·16 (30·3) days. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 28·4 (26·44) days.

Revision.

61. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal of 237 (234) revision petitions, out of which they disposed of 209 (203). The High Court disposed of 399 (300) revision petitions and 63 (55) cases.

References.

62. One case under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code was referred to the High Court and the verdict of the jury in that case was not accepted, and the accused were acquitted.

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63. Four (2) persons were sentenced to death: when the sentences came up for confirmation by the High Court, the sentence of death was reduced to transportation for life in two (one) cases and in one case it was confirmed and in the other case the accused was acquitted. Twenty-nine (20) persons were sentenced to transportation for life, 3,167 (2,087) to imprisonment, 24,498 (21,878) to fine. Of the persons sentenced to imprisonment, 2,603 (1,858) or 82·19 (89·1) per cent were sentenced for a period not exceeding six months and 564 (229) or 17·8 (10·9) per cent for longer periods. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 2,47,749 (Rs. 86,072) and the amount of compensation paid Rs. 989 (Rs. 1,507).

(vii) Civil Justice.

Number of courts. Original work.

64. There were 45 (44) courts subordinate to the High Court. The number of suits instituted was 25,961 (29,220). Of these, 14,239 (14,986) ordinary and 6,188 (8,640) small cause suits were instituted in Munsiffs' Courts. The institutions in the Subordinate Judges' courts were 288 (271) ordinary suits and 5,173 (5,244) small cause suits. Apparently due to the working of the Agriculturists' Relief Act and the Debt Conciliation Boards, the number of small cause suits showed a further decline during the year.

65. Seventy-three (79) suits were filed in the District Courts. The aggregate value of the suits was Rs. 73,31,356 (Rs. 72,31,151) and the average value was Rs. 282 (Rs. 247). The number of suits filed works out at one for every 247 (220) persons in the State.

Disposal of suits.

66. Out of a total number of 38,323 (40,830) suits for disposal, (28,509) suits—15,985 (15,932) ordinary and 12,524 (13,236) small cause—were disposed of. The number of ordinary suits more than a year old was reduced from 366 to 297. The average duration of suits was 154 (141·4) days. The number of suits pending disposal at the close of the year was 9,814 (11,662.)

Miscellaneous cases.

67. The total number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 13,520 (13,640). Of these, 784 (882) related to applications to set aside orders dismissing suits, 2,261 (2,364) to applications to set aside *ex parte* decrees, 149

(153) to applications for review of judgment and 562 (584) to petitions for permission to sue as paupers. The number disposed of was 9,644 (9,357), leaving 3,876 (4,283) pending.

Appellate work.

68. The total number of regular appeals for disposal was 2,654 (2,863). Of these, 1,558 (1,513) were disposed of leaving 1,096 (1,350) pending at the close of the year.

69. The number of miscellaneous appeals pending at the beginning of the year was 185; the number filed was 392; the number disposed of was 388, leaving 189 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 181·9 days (176·6 days).

High Court.

70. There were 512 (438) sittings of the High Court, made up of 355 (300) Division Bench sittings and 156 (136) sittings of single judges on the revision side and one Full Bench sitting. The High Court had for disposal 397 (373) first appeals, 1,351 (1,231) second appeals and 86 (80) miscellaneous appeals. Of these, 139 (145) first appeals, 348 (331) second appeals and 64 (60) miscellaneous appeals were disposed of. The average duration of first appeals was 668·057 (616·82) days and that of second appeals 643·362 (468·06) days. Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 655 (719) civil revision petitions and 146 (142) other civil petitions. Out of these, 460 (540) of the former and 106 (109) of the latter were disposed of.

71. The average cost of litigation in respect of first and second appeals was Rs. 120 (Rs. 544) and Rs. 95 (Rs. 85) respectively.

nsolvency proceedings.

72. There were 190 (353) insolvency applications pending and 254 (298) were filed during the year, making a total of 444 (651) for disposal. The number of applications granted was 216 (305), receivers being appointed in 66 (104) cases. Ninety-nine applications were withdrawn. The gross amount realised from insolvents' assets was Rs. 24,224 (Rs. 41,400) and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 28,286 (Rs. 36,478).

Execution of decrees.

73. Including 24,794 (29,019) applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 69,222 (75,246) applications for execution of decrees. Of these, 46,095 (50,452) were disposed of, leaving 23,127 (24,794) pending. The amount realised in execution was Rs. 31,19,817 (Rs. 29,12,371).

Processes.

74. The number of processes issued was 201,900 (198,765), receipts and charges of this branch being Rs. 1,54,713 (Rs. 1,58,245) and Rs. 1,52,266 (Rs. 1,50,757), respectively.

Finance.

75. The total receipts of the courts amounted to Rs. 10,41,311 (Rs. 10,47,973) and the charges to Rs. 8,29,560 (Rs. 8,33,624).

Legal Practitioners.

76. The number of advocates on the roll on the last day of the year was 557 (551), of whom 57 (55) were of the Madras Presidency. The number of pleaders practising on the last day of the year was 661 (639.)

(viii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

77. In addition to the Central Jail at Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore, there were two Sub-Jails, five District Lock-ups and 26 Taluk Lock-ups.

78. The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year was 1,136. During the year 13,302 were admitted and 12,255 were discharged, leaving 2,183 at the close of the year. The daily average number confined was 1439·79.

Convicts.

79. There were 810 (788 men and 22 women) convicts at the beginning of the year. During the year, 5,174 (5,055 men and 119 women) were newly admitted, and 2,654 (2,633 men and 21 women) were received by transfer. The total number was thus 8,638 (8,476 men and 162 women). Of these, 2,681 (2,656 men and 25 women) were transferred to other jails, 4,167 were released, 35 transported beyond seas, three escaped, one was executed and seven died, leaving 1,743 (1,720 men and 23 women) at the end of the year. The daily average number was 1,081·48. Of the fresh admissions 4,171 were Hindus (including Budhists and Jains), 810 Mohammedans and 193 Christians.

80. Of the total, 1,841 were literate and 3,333 illiterate, and 962 convicts had previous convictions. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 107.

Under-trial prisoners.

81. The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 324. New admissions were 5,387 bringing the total to 5,711. Of these, 1,049 were released on bail, 1,014 were discharged, 2,471 were convicted

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735 were transferred, eight escaped and two died, leaving a balance of 432 at the close of the year.

Civil prisoners.

82. The number of civil prisoners at the beginning of the year was two. During the year, 87 were admitted and 81 were released. Eight persons were in Jail at the close of the year. The daily average number of civil prisoners was 6·88.

Health and condition of prisoners.

83. The health of prisoners was good. The total number of deaths among prisoners of all classes was nine.

Conduct and remissions.

84. Four hundred and seventy-three convicts (475) were released under the remission rules. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts released was Rs. 1-5-8 (Re. 0-6-9). The number of offences committed by convicts in the jails and lock-ups decreased from 423 to 279. Corporal punishment was awarded in 10 (7) cases. A convict of Bangalore Central Jail effected his escape on 25th February 1939 while at work in the Jail Superintendent's quarters. He was recaptured and punished for the offence.

Employment of convicts and jail manufactures.

85. Of the daily average number of 1,004 convicts in the two jails, 798 or 79·48 per cent were available for work, the rest being convicts undergoing simple imprisonment or incapable of being employed on account of sickness or infirmity. The main industries carried on in the Central Jail at Bangalore were pottery, smithy, *kambly* making, weaving, carpentry, rattan and basket work, tailoring, shoe-making, manufacture of woollen carpets and gunnies, dyeing and book binding.

Finance.

86. Tho total cost of maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 1,54,644 and the cost per head was Rs. 107. A sum of Rs. 10,971 was realised by employing convicts on remunerative labour. The income of the department amounted to Rs. 31,925.

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

Registration offices.

87. There were 59 special and 23 *ex-officio* Sub-Registry offices in the State.

Registration.

88. The number of instruments registered was 162,826 (156,814). The increase occurred in five districts

while there was a fall in four districts. Out of the total number of documents registered, 159,742 related to immovable property, 116,797 thereof being compulsorily registerable. The aggregate value of the documents of all kinds registered amounted to Rs. 4,04,08,484 (Rs. 4,22,09,148). The number of documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was Rs. 5,475, the revenue lost by such exemptions amounting to Rs. 21,141.

Finance.

89. The revenue of the department was Rs. 3,05,563 (Rs. 3,06,937) and the expenditure Rs. 1,76,277 (Rs. 1,71,448).

(x) Municipal Administration.

Changes in the management of Municipalities.

90. There were 40 town and 64 minor municipal councils in the State as in the previous year. Nine out of twenty-six municipalities of the Mysore district were transferred to the newly formed Mandya district with effect from 1st July 1939. The municipalities of Channapatna, Mugur and Tirthahalli continued to be under Government management. The Gubbi Town municipal council was superseded for a period of two years with effect from 12th October 1939.

91. The privilege of electing their own presidents was conferred on the town municipal councils of Chikballapur, Davangere, Hassan, in addition to those of Tumkur and Tiptur. Chitaldrug and Nanjangud have also since been given this privilege. The minor municipal councils of Malur, Jagalur and Hosdrug had nominated non-official presidents. Chief Officers were employed in 12 out of 40 town municipalities. Such officers have recently been appointed in the Chitaldrug and Tarikere town municipalities also. Officers for the revision of assessment on buildings and lands were working in the several municipalities in the districts of Mysore, Mandya and Tumkur.

Strength and meetings of Municipal Councils.

92. The total number of members on the municipal councils on the last day of the year was 1,709, of whom 1,144 had been elected, 345 nominated by Government and 220 *ex-officio* members. The municipal councils held 1,030

ordinary, 168 adjourned and 681 special meetings, the total number of meetings being 1,879.

Finance.

93. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,73,314 (Rs. 18,71,926) and Rs. 22,88,561 (Rs. 19,04,733). The expenditure was more than the income in the Chitaldrug district.

94. Out of the total demand of Rs. 21,66,938 including arrears, a sum of Rs. 16,67,859 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,99,079 (Rs. 4,62,528).

Water supply, drainage and other town improvements.

95. Government sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 2,05,000, out of which one lakh of rupees was for the improvement of water-supply and the balance for town improvements including drainage.

96. Allotments of Rs. 1,000 and more were made from out of the water-supply and town improvement grants for the improvement of the water-supply at the following places:—

		Rs.
(1) Shimoga	...	21,875
(2) Hole-Narsipur	...	16,445
(3) Davangere	...	12,486
(4) Konanur	...	11,000
(5) Mandya	...	8,976
(6) Channarayapatna	....	7,000
(7) Channapatna	...	6,600
(8) Melkote	...	5,235
(9) Koppa	...	3,500
(10) Bowringpet	...	3,013
(11) Mugur	...	3,000
(12) Arkalgud	...	2,634
(13) Hunsur	...	2,250
(14) Hiriyur	...	1,300
(15) Belur	...	1,000

Drainage and other town improvements.

97. Drainage and other town improvement works undertaken during the year were as follows:—

		Rs.
(1) Hiriyur (drainage and malaria control)		8,457
(2) Mandya (town improvements)	...	7,010
(3) Seringapatam (town improvements)	....	6,630
(4) Belur (anti-malaria work)	...	6,400
(5) Maddur (drainage) ...	...	5,400
(6) Chitaldrug (town improvements)	...	5,130
(7) Konanur (drainage)	...	4,000
(8) Chikballapur (drainage)	...	4,000

		Rs.
(9)	Periyapatna (town improvements) ...	4,000
(10)	Bhadravati (drainage, etc.) ..	3,942
(11)	Koppa (drainage) ...	3,450
(12)	Arsikere (drainage) ...	3,225
(13)	Chikmagalur (town improvements) ...	3,000
(14)	Narasimharajpur (drainage, etc.) ...	2,633
(15)	Devanhalli (town hall) ...	2,500
(16)	Hunsur (drainage) ...	2,250
(17)	Saklespur (drainage) ...	2,000
(18)	Hassan (bus stand) ...	1,800
(19)	Tarikere (drainage and slum clearance)	1,500
(20)	Mulbagal (town improvements) ...	1,500
(21)	Bhadravati (malaria control) ...	1,500
(22)	Molakalmuru (drainage) ...	1,200
(23)	Kolar (bus stand) ...	1,075
(24)	Sravanabelagola (town improvements)...	1,000
(25)	Tiptur (opening of a road) ...	1,000

98. The improvement of water-supply to the Chitaldrug town from the Kathral tank at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,27,500 was sanctioned, out of which Government have agreed to meet an expenditure of three lakhs of rupees. The works relating to the improvement of water-supply to Bowringpet costing Rs. 11,140 and to Chikmagalur costing Rs. 72,644, to Mandya costing Rs. 14,000 and to Channarayapatna costing Rs. 1,200 were completed while those of Shimoga costing Rs. 1,23,750, Kolar costing Rs. 3,000, Molakalmuru and Kumsi were in progress. Borewells were sunk at Anekal, Birur and Channagiri. The drainage schemes of Tumkur, Channarayapatna (first two stages), Dodballapur (second stage), Devanhalli (extension of the main drain), Mandya old town and Chamarajnagar (fourth stage) were completed. The drainage works of Saklespur, Hassan, Konanur, Molakalmuru and Chikballapur were under progress. The construction of the Town Hall at Malur was completed while that at Sira was under progress. The construction of bus stands, hospital buildings, opening out of parks, laying out of extensions, etc., are some of the other town improvements that were taken up by the several municipal councils.

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99. An intensive vaccination campaign was carried out in all the municipalities in the Kolar district. Anti-malaria measures were adopted in Shimoga, Bhadravati, Chikmagalur, Belur and Dodballapur municipalities.

100. The electrification of Sidlaghatta and T.-Narsipur was completed and the schemes for Chamarajnagar, Srinivaspur and Tiptur were progressing. Radio sets were installed at Chintamani, Bowringpet, Sidlaghatta, Goribidnur, Kadur and Narasimharajpura. Maternity homes were opened at Saligrama, Hiriyur and Nagamangala. A new Municipal High School was started at Krishnarajnagar. His Highness the late Maharaja was pleased to visit the towns of Davangere, Holalkere, Hosdurg, Chitaldrug and Mandya during the year.

Bangalore City Municipality.

Constitution.

101. The strength of the Municipal Council continued to be 30, of which 24 were elected and six nominated. The President and the Vice-President were elected.

Finance.

102. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,54,285. The receipts and expenditure including debt heads, amounted to Rs. 28,98,770 and Rs. 29,06,391, respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,46,664.

Public Works.

103. A sum of Rs. 1,82,897 was spent on engineering works and Rs. 58,157 on works of city improvement. The more important of these were—(i) the formation of new roads in the Subedar Chattram road extension and Narasimharaja colony, and for linking the Mysore road with Srirampuram; (ii) construction of silk pattern drains in the III and IX Divisions and storm water drains in different parts of the city; (iii) construction of a radio room in Banappa park, additional rooms at the rear of the lorry shed and octroi ookads in the Mysore road, and the Langford Town road; (iv) improvements to the Ringwood circle; (v) combined public convenience in the Uttaradi Mutt lane and (vi) construction of a block of eight shops in the grain bazaar in the city new market and six huts in the Rissaldar street for sweepers and scavengers and of a Home for the poor.

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104. The restaurant and the swimming pool in the compound of the Municipal offices, the bus stand at the Kalasipalyam, provision for which was made out of the loan funds, and the Maternity Home at Malleswaram donated by a private gentleman have since been completed.

105. The construction of the first floor to the extended rear portion of the Municipal Offices and of the Dispensary for women and children in the heart of the city donated by another private gentleman is progressing.

106. Additional housing facilities were provided to all classes of people by the formation of the Subedar Chattram road extension and the extension near the Malleswaram swimming pond. A Market Show and Health Exhibition were held. Anti-malarial measures were continued. Three radios were installed in different parts of the city. The underground drainage works for which a comprehensive scheme has been prepared are in progress in different parts of the city. A Dispensary for women and children constructed in the Visveswarapuram extension by Rao Bahadur *Dharmaprakasa* Sajjan Rao started functioning.

Mysore City Municipality.

Constitution.

107. The strength of the Municipal Council continued to be 30, of which 24 were elected and 6 nominated, including the President. The number of meetings held was 19, of which 12 were ordinary, two adjourned and five special.

Finance.

108. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1,54,424. The receipts and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 8,62,395 and Rs. 9,50,005, respectively.

Public Works.

109. The total expenditure under public works was Rs. 1,60,206. In addition to the construction of drains and road-crossings, a sum of Rs. 38,443 was spent on underground drains and Rs. 31,323 on tarring roads, from out of loan funds. The outlay incurred on the upkeep and maintenance of roads, buildings and house connections was Rs, 84,737.

Public Health.

110. Public health in the city was generally good, except for a mild outbreak of plague and small-pox. Four

public flush latrines and three urinals were constructed. Two thousand and five hundred tons of compost were manufactured out of street rubbish and night soil.

Welfare work.

111. The existing seven child welfare centres in the city continued to do good work.

Municipal farm.

112. The municipal farm was extended by the addition of 39 acres and 27 guntas of land at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000. The revenue of this farm rose from Rs. 26,443 in 1938-39 to Rs. 30,166.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

113. The Board was constituted for a period of two years from 13th April 1939. Twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held. The total amount at the credit of the Board including the opening balance and the State grant of one lakh of rupees was Rs. 4,30,350 (Rs. 3,89,534). The total expenditure was Rs. 3,64,441 (Rs. 3,63,970), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 65,909 (Rs. 25,564). Seventy-four properties were acquired for improvement purposes at a cost of Rs. 61,035 (Rs. 59,030). Seven of those were acquired for the purpose of slum clearance. Eight hundred and twenty-six sewage connections were given. The Irwin road and the Doddapetta roads were widened and improved. A new circle was formed at the junction of the Temple and Rama Iyer roads in Vanivilaspuram. The construction of the godowns in the new Santhepet area was completed and the Merchants' Association building is also nearing completion.

(xi) Administration of District Boards.

Number, composition and meetings.

114. There were eight District Boards till the end of May 1940, when the Mysore District Board was bifurcated and formed into Mysore and Mandya District Boards. All the District Boards were reconstituted from 1st June 1940, the extended term of one year having expired on that date. The total number of members on the Boards at the end of May 1940 was 287 as against the sanctioned strength of 295, of whom 193 were elected, 58 were non-officials nominated by Government and 36 were *ex-officio* members. The

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strength of the District Boards was revised and as a result, the total number of members on the reconstituted Boards was 259, of whom 175 were elected, 47 were non-officials nominated by Government and 37 were *ex-officio* members. The District Boards held 44 (43) meetings and the average attendance at each meeting was 25·2 (25) non-officials and 3·2 (2·9) officials or 28·4 (27·9) in all as against the average strength of 36·9 for each District Board.

Finance.

115. The revenue and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 16,32,520 (Rs. 16,81,937) and Rs. 17,32,812 (Rs. 14,50,740), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 13,38,827 (Rs. 12,84,783), of which a sum of Rs. 8,08,560 (Rs. 7,62,890) was realised from local cess, Rs. 1,46,090 (Rs. 93,012) from tolls, Rs. 1,35,881 (Rs. 1,35,822) from weekly markets, Rs. 82,085 (Rs. 87,208) from contributions and the rest from miscellaneous items of revenue. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 14,49,447 (Rs. 10,48,349), of which a sum of Rs. 5,41,552 (Rs. 3,66,646) was on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 85,583 (Rs. 80,750) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 1,55,019 (Rs. 1,37,878) on administration and collection, and Rs. 75,323 (Rs. 83,141) on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 4,50,200 on medical relief, Rs. 33,175 on accommodation for travellers and the balance on miscellaneous items.

116. In the Chitaldrug district, 16 new roads, and three bridges at Bilichodu, Donehalli and Kellode were completed out of the Railway Cess funds, and the last one named as Sri Krishnarajendra Bridge was opened for traffic by His Highness the late Maharaja in February 1940. The construction of two roads and five bridges in the Kadur district and of one bridge at Kuppurhalla in Tumkur district was completed, the expenditure being met from the Railway Cess interest funds of the respective districts.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

117. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st December 1939 and consisted of 20 members of whom seven were

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ex-officio members and 13 non-officials. Of the non-official members, seven were nominated by Government and the rest were elected. Six ordinary and three special meetings were held, the average attendance being six officials and ten non-officials.

118. The income and expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 1,82,079 (Rs. 2,00,841) and Rs. 1,79,767 (Rs. 1,93,367), respectively. A sum of Rs. 8,238 (Rs. 6,000) was contributed by the Mining Board towards medical relief. Several public works were carried out by the Sanitary Board at a cost of Rs. 39,321 (Rs. 43,870).

(xii) Village Panchayats.

Constitution.

119. The number of village panchayats was 11,941 (11,845), with a membership of 89,666 (89,183). Four hundred and eighty-four of these panchayats elected their own Chairmen.

Finance.

120. The cash balance at the credit of the village panchayats at the beginning of the year was Rs. 27,01,764. The total income and expenditure during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 9,96,492 (Rs. 8,43,559) and Rs. 12,51,478 (Rs. 13,58,082), respectively, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 24,46,778 at the close of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

121. The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 45,90,050 and the total demand for the year was Rs. 12,55,302 (Rs. 12,85,649). A sum of Rs. 10,97,016 (Rs. 9,91,503) was realised, inclusive of remissions and write-off, leaving a balance of Rs. 47,48,336 at the close of the year.

Optional Taxes.

122. Seventy-one village panchayats have obtained sanction of Government to levy optional taxes.

Grants.

123. In accordance with the new rural water-supply scheme sanctioned by Government, an allotment of Rs. 3,25,000 was made during the year. The total allotment for the improvement of villages was Rs. 94,000.

Sanitation and Medical Relief.

124. Many panchayats maintained establishments for sweeping and scavenging. The main items of work in this sphere were the construction of and repairs to drains, removal of manure heaps, filling up of insanitary pits and cess pools, removal of prickly pear and lantana and construction of

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soak pits. Separate extensions were laid out for the Adikarnatakas and other depressed classes in several villages. One hundred and fifty-four villages contributed a sum of Rs. 5,295 towards the maintenance of ayurvedic and unani *vaidyasalas.* The amount contributed to the funds of the Indian Red Cross Society was Rs. 6,431. There were maternity homes in 36 village panchayats and midwives have been stationed in many villages. Weekly visits of sub-assistant surgeons were arranged by 26 village panchayats. An itinerant dispensary was opened at Karur, Sagar taluk; and a new dispensary was opened at Kikkeri in Krishnarajpet taluk. The opening of a health centre at Periyapatna was sanctioned.

125. One hundred and fifty-one villages were provided with electric lights; 46 panchayats have availed themselves of electric power for agricultural purposes.

Public Works.

126. A sum of Rs. 4,00,216 (Rs. 3,96,997) was spent on public works; 54 sub-overseers worked in the several districts for the execution of both village improvement and well works. Thirty-six village panchayats in the Mysore district undertook inter-village road works during the year.

Water-supply and maintenance.

127. A sum of Rs. 3,62,732 was spent on water-supply and maintenance charges. According to the new water supply scheme, as many as 3,213 well works were programmed for the year, of which 1,063 were completed and the remaining works were in various stages of progress. Wells have so far been provided in 13,040 inhabited villages in the State, of which 1,746 villages have separate wells for Adikarnatakas.

Rural Reconstruction work.

128. The scheme for organising propaganda for rural welfare was in force in 262 villages.

Rural Reconstruction Centre, Dodballapur.

129. The rural welfare centre at Dodballapur was taken over to Government management and a committee of officials and non-officials was constituted to manage its affairs.

Rural Reconstruction Centre, Closepet.

130. The rural welfare centre at Closepet continued to do good work and many distinguished visitors and tourists visited the centre and appreciated the work that is being done in the Centre area.

131. The system of weekly labour continued to be popular and the approximate value of work turned out

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during the year under the system is reported to be Rs. 1,52,622. Four hundred and two panchayats used improved agricultural implements and seeds. Improved farming methods were demonstrated in several villages. Breeding bulls were maintained in 360 village panchayats. Fifty-nine village schools, 48 muzrai institutions, 10 tanks, 72 *topes* and 109 village forests were under the management of the village panchayats. One hundred and sixty-seven village panchayats laid out parks, 160 maintained fruit gardens and 1,920 planted fruit and shade trees in the villages. One thousand three hundred and twelve village panchayats maintained either libraries or reading rooms. Adult literacy classes were conducted as an experimental measure in some villages in the Closepet rural welfare centre area. Weekly reading of lessons from the books in some of the village libraries was arranged as a part of the adult education scheme. The scheme for the improvement of grass lands is being tried in certain village panchayats and forest areas. A scheme for the starting of an agricultural colony for the settlement of labourers in the Kolar Gold Field mines was sanctioned. Radio sets were installed in four village panchayats. Model *thandas* for the Banajara community were formed in 21 places.

132. Many non-official gentlemen continued to take, as in previous years, a keen interest in the working of the panchayats and made liberal donations for beneficial measures, such as dispensaries, maternity homes, schools, roads and other works of public utility.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

133. Two statements, one showing the receipts and expenditure of the State for the year 1939-40 and the other showing the demand, collection and balance under the principal heads of revenue for 1939-40 are given in Appendix XXII.

134. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 417·98 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 414·97 lakhs, resulting in a revenue surplus of Rs. 3·01 lakhs.

135. The total receipts and expenditure on account of service and debt heads were Rs. 565·99 lakhs and Rs. 513·40 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 149·65 lakhs.

RECEIPTS.

136. The following statement shows the actuals for 1939-40 as compared with those of the previous year under the group heads.

			Rupees in lakhs.	
			1938–39	*1939–40*
A.	Land Revenue	...	116·09	124·77
A1.	Mining Royalty and Leases	..	23·43	26·32
A2.	Duty on Gold	...	...	3·85
B.	Forest Revenue	...	26·25	27·53
C.	Excise Revenue	...	48·66	49·71
D.	Stamp Revenue	...	18·31	17·79
D1.	Income-tax	...	28·20	29·59
E.	Law and Justice	...	·68	·74
F.	Miscellaneous Taxes	...	17·36	16·10
F.	Other Receipts	...	16·16	14·69
G.	Miscellaneous	...	23·19	24·79
	General Commercial Services	...	79·95	82·10
	Total Service Head Receipts	...	398·28	417·98

The noticeable large variations under receipts are explained below :—

A. Land Revenue.—Increase of Rs. 8·68 lakhs.

The increase appears mainly under Assessment on Lands (Rs. 7·17 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 1·56 lakhs) and is

largely the result of the favourable seasonal conditions, obtaining in most parts of the State during the current year.

A. 1. *Mining Royalty and Leases.*—Increase of Rs. 2·89 lakhs.

The increase appears under Royalty on Gold (mainly under Basic Royalty) on account of increase in the price of Gold.

A. 2. *Duty on Gold.*—Increase of Rs. 3·85 lakhs.

The Government of Mysore levied a special duty on gold with effect from 22nd March 1940, equivalent to three-fourths of the amount by which the sale price per ounce exceeds Rs. 100. The revenue realised on account of this duty is shown under this head.

B. Forest Revenue.—Increase of Rs. 1·28 lakhs.

The bulk of the increase (Rs. 1·16 lakhs) is under timber and other produce removed by Government and private agency.

C. Excise Revenue.—Increase of Rs. 1·05 lakhs.

This is the net result of an increase of Rs. 1·84 lakhs under Toddy and decreases of Rs. ·43 lakh under Arrack and Rs. 0· 33 lakh under Ganja and Majum.

D. Stamp Revenue.—Decrease of Rs. ·52 lakh.

The decrease appears mainly under Court Fee Stamps.

D. 1. *Income-tax.*—Increase of Rs. 1·39 lakhs.

This is the net result of an increase of Rs. ·63 lakh under Income-tax and decreases amounting to Rs. 1·02 lakhs under Super-tax and Rs. 1·78 lakhs under Refunds. No refund was payable to the Mining Companies in the year 1939-40 consequent on the increase in the standard rate of the United Kingdom Income-tax, whereas, the refund made during the previous year was Rs. 1·68 lakhs.

F. Miscellaneous Taxes and Other Receipts.—*Miscellaneous Taxes.*—Decrease of Rs. 1·26 lakhs.

The decrease under the head is the net result of a fall of Rs. ·39 lakh under Excise Duty on Matches and Rs. 1·74 lakhs under Excise Duty on Sugar, set off by the realisation of a sum of Rs. ·79 lakh on account of Excise Duty on Power Alcohol which is a new item of revenue.

Other Receipts.—Decrease of Rs. 1·47 lakhs.

The decrease is the net result of decreases and increases under a number of heads. The variations are all small

except under 'Miscellaneous,' 'Medical' and 'Education.' A decrease of Rs. 2·03 lakhs appears under Miscellaneous and is chiefly due to classification of amounts received towards acreage contributions under 'Irrigation Development Fund' instead of under this head as in the previous year and to larger refunds.

The increase of Rs. ·30 lakh appearing under Medical is due to larger receipts chiefly under Hospital Receipts. The increase of Rs. ·54 lakh under Education is chiefly due to larger receipts from School fees and Examination fees.

G. *Miscellaneous.*—Increase of Rs. 1·60 lakhs.

The increase mainly appears under Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract due to the receipt, during the year, of a sum of Rs. 1·42 lakhs from the Government of India towards short credit afforded during 1918-19 to 1935-36 to the *pro forma* account of the Bangalore Assigned Tract in respect of the Income-tax and Super-tax assessed on the profits of the branches of British Indian Assurance Companies operating in the Mysore Assigned Tract.

General Commercial Services.—Increase of Rs. 2·15 lakhs.

Under Railways, there is an improvement in receipts to an extent of Rs. 2·22 lakhs. This is brought about by an increase of Rs. 2·68 lakhs under Gross Receipts and of Rs. ·44 lakh under Working Expenses and ·02 lakh under Surplus Profits. The increase of Rs. 3·70 lakhs under Krishnarajasagara Hydro-electric and Irrigation Works is made up of an increase of Rs. 2·79 lakhs under Hydro-electric Works and of Rs. ·91 lakh under Irrigation Works. There was a net profit of Rs. 24·38 lakhs under Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant and the entire amount was transferred to the Depreciation Fund. Industrial works show a decrease of Rs. ·43 lakh. Under Chamarajsagar and Water Works, there is a decrease of Rs. 3·32 lakhs and it is due to a fall of Rs. 3·02 lakhs under Gross Receipts and an increase of Rs. ·30 lakh under Working Expenses.

Acreage Contribution from Irwin Canal Area.—Increase of Rs. 1·06 lakhs.

The contribution recovered from the Irwin Canal Area during the year was Rs. 4·35 lakhs against Rs. 3·29 lakhs in 1938-39.

Debt Heads.—Under Investment Account, there was a net incoming of Rs. 51·42 lakhs as against Rs. 137·84 lakhs during the previous year. The transactions under Government and other Securities and Shares in Joint-Stock Companies have resulted in a net incoming of Rs. 111·61 lakhs due to the realisation and sale of certain securities while, in the previous year, the net incoming was only Rs. 73·22 lakhs. Under Treasury Bills and Fixed Deposits in Banks, there was a net outgoing of Rs. 60·19 lakhs as against a net incoming of Rs. 64·62 lakhs in 1938-39. The transactions under Insurance and Provident Funds resulted in a net incoming of Rs. 21·06 lakhs as against Rs. 12·10 lakhs in the previous year and the increase is mainly under the head "State Life Insurance Fund." This is due to the fact that, during the year 1938-39, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs out of the Insurance Fund was invested in Mysore 3 per cent 1956-61 Loan, whereas no such investment was made during the year under report. Under Savings Bank Deposits, the net incoming was Rs. ·92 lakh as against Rs. 8·20 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 7·28 lakhs is mainly due to a fall in receipts under Savings Certificates. Under Endowment and other Accounts, there appears an increase of Rs. 1·73 lakhs in the net incomings due to large amounts received as Endowments. Under Reserve Funds, there was a net incoming of Rs. 46·90 lakhs as against a net outgoing of Rs. 183·92 lakhs during 1938-39. The large outgoing in the previous year was due to the withdrawal of a sum of Rs. 216·62 lakhs from the Sinking Fund consequent on the repayment of the 5½ per cent 1938 Loan on 1st November 1938 and its transfer to Government Account. This also explains the fall of Rs. 216·42 lakhs under Miscellaneous.

EXPENDITURE.

137. The following statement shows the expenditure during 1939-40 as compared with that of the previous year under the several group heads.

		Rupees in lakhs	
		1938-39	*1939-40*
A.	Tribute—Subsidy to British Government ...	19·11	19·11
B.	Revenue collection charges ...	49·07	48·76
C.	Administration ...	94·83	96·09
D.	Public Instruction ...	54·00	53·89
E.	Medical charges ...	17·12	16·02
F.	Religious charges ...	3·51	3·64
G.	Public Works ...	32·83	43·56
H.	Pensions ...	28·49	28·43
I.	Miscellaneous ...	98·53	106·47
J.	Commercial Services ...	98·00	75·77
	Total of Service and Capital Heads	495·49	491·74

The large variations are explained below :—

B. Revenue Collection Charges.—Decrease of Rs. ·31 lakh.

The decrease is mainly the net result of an increase of Rs. 1·23 lakhs under Land Revenue and a decrease of Rs. 1·56 lakhs under Forest. The increase under the former head is chiefly due to increased expenditure consequent on the formation of the Mandya district and on account of the live-stock census and to larger payments on account of Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels. The decrease under Forest is mainly due to less expenditure under Conservancy and Works and to the absence of any expenditure during the current year on account of khedda operations as against Rs. ·63 lakh incurred on this account during the previous year.

C. Administration.—Increase of Rs. 1·26 lakhs.

This increase is the net result of variations under several heads chiefly under General Administration, Stationery and Printing, Jails and Army.

A decrease of Rs. 2·75 lakhs appears under General Administration and is mainly due to the fact that an expenditure of Rs. 2·72 lakhs was incurred in the previous year in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, whereas, an expenditure of only Rs. ·12 lakh has been booked in the current year on that account. Besides, additional expenditure was incurred during the previous

year on account of the Constitutional Reforms Committee and the Viduraswatha Disturbances Enquiry Committee. Under Stationery and Printing, there appears an increase of Rs. ·62 lakh mainly due to larger expenditure on account of purchase of machines. Under Jails, the increase amounts to Rs. 1·24 lakhs and appears mainly under Jails and Lock-ups. This is due to the large increase in the prison population. The transactions under Jail manufactures also show a larger net outgoing (Rs. ·20 lakh) in the current year than in the previous year. An increase of Rs. 1·35 lakhs appears under Army and is chiefly due to larger expenditure on account of feed and keep of horses and mules and Military Works. The net transactions under Military Stores Suspense Account show also a larger net outgoing (Rs. ·47 lakh) as compared with the previous year.

E. Medical Charges.—Decrease of Rs. 1·10 lakhs.

The decrease is chiefly accounted for by the recovery of a sum of Rs. 3·32 lakhs from the several Local Bodies towards contribution for Local Fund dispensaries against only Rs. ·98 lakh in the previous year. The net result of this large increase in receipts is partly set off by increased expenditure under some of the hospitals and under Local Fund Dispensaries and also on account of Europe Medicines and Instruments.

G. Public Works.—Increase of Rs. 10·73 lakhs.

The increase is mainly due to larger outlay incurred on Original Works both under Irrigation Works and Civil Works and also on restoration of minor tanks.

I. Miscellaneous.—Increase of Rs. 7·94 lakhs.

Large variations appear under the following heads:—

(3) *Interest on Debt and other Obligations.*—Decrease of Rs. 4·64 lakhs.

The decrease is due to the repayment of Mysore Government 5½ per cent 1938 Loan on 1st November 1938.

11. *A. Special Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure.*—Increase of Rs. 8·00 lakhs.

The amount represents the transfer to the credit of the head "Special Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure" out of the Revenue surplus for the year. During 1938-39, there was no such transfer.

12. *Contribution to Funds*—(1) *Irrigation Development Fund.*—Increase of Rs. 3·85 lakhs.

This amount was transferred to this fund at the end of the year.

13. *Extraordinary Expenditure.*—Rs. 1·00 lakh.

The payment represents the gracious donation of His Highness the Maharaja to the Mysore War Relief Fund.

14. *Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds.*—Increase of Rs. 1·31 lakhs.

During 1938-39, the amount of expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds was Rs. 6·96 lakhs, while, during the current year, a sum of Rs. 8·27 lakhs has been drawn from the Irrigation Development Fund towards the outlay on certain Tank Works.

J. Commercial Services—Decrease of Rs. 22·23 lakhs.

(1) *Railways and Tramways.*—Decrease of Rs. 3·17 lakhs.

The decrease appears under Open Lines—Railways Worked by Government.

(2) *Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-electric and Irrigation Works.*—Decrease of Rs. 16·21 lakhs.

This is due to a decrease of Rs. 1·08 lakhs under Irrigation Works and of Rs. 15·13 lakhs under Hydro-electric Works. The large decrease under the latter head is mainly due to less expenditure incurred on the Shimsha New Project.

(2) A. *Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.*—Decrease of Rs. 0·60 lakh.

Portion of outlay on Marconahalli Reservoir transferred from 23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue was Rs. 5·18 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 7·01 lakhs during 1938-39. This decrease is partly set off by the inclusion under this head, during the year, of an outlay of Rs. 1·23 lakhs on account of "Opening of a channel on the left bank of Keelaghatta Ane across the river Shimsha."

(3) *Industrial and other Works.*—Increase of Rs. 1·75 lakhs.

The increase is mainly due to an outlay of Rs. 4·14 lakhs incurred during the year under Porcelain Factory as against Rs. 1·95 lakhs during the year 1938-39. An outlay

of Rs. 1·07 lakhs has been incurred by the Mysore Implements Factory which is a new concern. These increases are partly set off by a minus expenditure of Rs. ·88 lakh under Sandal Oil Factory which is mainly due to adjustment of the value of the Bangalore Factory Buildings transferred to other departments and other assets by credit to the capital account.

(4) *Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant.*—Decrease of Rs. 4·16 lakhs.

The decrease appears both under Iron and Steel Works (Rs. 3·11 lakhs) and Cement Plant (Rs. 1·05 lakhs).

K. Debt Heads.—Under Debt, there is a net outgoing of Rs. 1·91 lakhs during the current year, of which Rs. 1·86 lakhs represent the amount of 5½ per cent State Loan Bonds 1938 repaid. Under Advances, the net outgoing during the current year is less by Rs. 7·25 lakhs and it is chiefly accounted for by the transactions under Industrial Advances. Under Loans, the net outgoing during the current year is more by Rs. 2·49 lakhs. The increase appears mainly under Loans to Co-operative Societies (Rs. 3·65 lakhs) which is mainly due to the grant of a loan of Rs. 3·50 lakhs to the Apex Bank during the current year.

138. The cash balance of Rs. 149·65 lakhs at the close of the year consisted of Rs. 51·70 lakhs in State Treasuries, Rs. 72·77 lakhs in Banks in India, Rs. 11·87 lakhs, the rupee equivalent of £89,020-16-10, lodged with Messrs. Coutts & Co., of which £345-5-10 represented the Sterling equivalent of R.M. 4029·58 with the Berlin Bank and Rs. 13·31 lakhs in Local Remittances in Transit being the equivalent of £1,00,000 transferred from Messrs. Coutts & Co., London, to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay. The amount was charged off in the accounts of Messrs. Coutts & Co., on 29th June 1940 and the equivalent was credited to the Government Account with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, on 1st July 1940.

139. The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year, excluding shares of private companies, was Rs. 466·49 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 117·32 lakhs.

140. The expenditure on Capital Works not charged to Revenue to end of June 1940 amounted to Rs. 1,885 lakhs, while the liabilities on account of Public Debt and Unfunded Debt at the end of the same period stood at Rs. 1,446 lakhs.

(ii) Excise.

Country spirits.

141. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., continued as contractors for the manufacture and supply of liquors from their distillery at Mandya. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of arrack was 536 (537) and the issues to them were 122,861 (128,507) gallons. The issues of rectified spirits were 6,689 (6,810) gallons. The exports of denatured spirits increased from 233,607 gallons to 234,103. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors and jaggery arrack was 27 as in the preceding year.

Toddy.

142. There were 1,907 (1,937) shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy and 368 (371) shops for the sale of *bagani* toddy. The number of toddy-yielding trees licensed both in and outside the State was 221,765 (230,827). The revenue realised from toddy was Rs. 34,23,196 (Rs. 31,87,978).

Malt liquors and foreign spirits.

143. The consumption of malt liquors was 18,721 gallons as in the preceding year, and of foreign spirits 31,014 (34,375) gallons. The revenue derived from malt liquors, both in the shape of rental and duty was Rs. 26,447 (Rs 30,591). The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 76 (75). The revenue from the sale of foreign spirits was Rs. 12,612 (Rs. 13,542) exclusive of survey charge fees.

Ganja and Opium.

144. There were 261 shops licensed for the sale of ganja as in the preceding year. The consumption was 8,139 (9,456) seers.

145. Shops licensed for the sale of opium numbered 87 (88) and the consumption decreased from 670 seers to 628 seers.

Excise offences.

146. Cases reported under the excise and opium laws numbered 4,506 (4,783), 643 (682) being grave offences. Including 292 (403) cases pending at the beginning of the

year, the number for disposal was 4,798 5,186). Of these, 466 (354) cases were placed before Magistrates and 4,076 (4,536) cases were dealt with departmentally. Fines or composition fees were levied in 3,759 (4,041) cases, the realisations amounting to Rs. 11,777 (Rs. 14,064).

Licenses.

147. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists and charitable institutions and to industrial concerns was 28 (25). Of these, 21 licenses were issued to chemists and druggists and charitable institutions and the remaining 7 (4) licenses to industrial concerns. Twenty-seven (27) licenses were issued to chemists and druggists for sale of preparations of opium and eighty-seven (81) licenses were issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules.

Finance.

148. The total demand under excise revenue, inclusive of arrears of Rs. 1,25,438 (Rs. 95,716), amounted to Rs. 55,72,631 (Rs. 55,03,253) of which a sum of Rs. 54,58,403 (Rs. 53,37,461), was collected and a sum of Rs. 28,347 (Rs. 40,354) was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,881 (Rs. 1,25,438). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,83,894 (Rs. 3,92,940). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-13-7 (Re. 0-13-4.) The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 53,780 (Rs. 54,825).

(iii) Income-tax.

Assessment.

149. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 8,714 cases; returns were received in 7,553 cases, and 1,859 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 5,287 cases; they were produced in 4,684 cases; and tax was assessed on the basis of the accounts produced in 1,215 cases. The total number of persons assessed to tax was 5,180 including 109 companies and 22 registered firms. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Act for cancellation of the assessment made under Section 23 (4) were received in 213 cases; and in 127 of these the order of assessment was cancelled.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

150. The net demand of income-tax was Rs. 21,20,358 (Rs. 18,95,971), out of which a sum of Rs. 20,76,602 (Rs. 11,34,328) was collected. The incidence of income-tax

per head of population was Re. 0-5-2 (Re. 0-5-4). The net demand of super-tax was Rs. 9,56,193 (Rs. 9,34,805). Four gold mining companies were assessed to tax, the demand being Rs. 10,93,702 (Rs. 11,80,348) under income-tax and Rs. 7,21,635 (Rs. 7,79,398) under super-tax.

Appeals.

151. Six hundred and forty appeals were filed, of which 329 (335) were successful. In 14 (31) out of 64 (81) cases which came up for review under Section 33 of the Act, the assessment orders were modified.

Expenditure.

152. The total expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 67,257.

(iv) Stamps.

Stamp revenue and expenditure.

153. The total revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 19,16,363 (Rs. 19,64,733). The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,98,340 (Rs. 1,77,607).

154. The amount due to the Government on account of institution fees in pauper suits at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,54,147 and a sum of Rs. 53,250 was awarded to the Government during the year. A sum of Rs. 15,675 was recovered and items aggregating Rs. 16,818 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,74,904 still due at the end of the year.

(v) Mysore Government Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

155. Out of 2,740 (1,686) proposals received in the Official Branch 1,922 were accepted, 1,200 for first insurance and 722 for further insurance. Five hundred and twenty-one proposals were rejected on medical or other grounds. Out of the 1,922 proposals accepted, 1,691 resulted in policies for assurances amounting to Rs. 10,69,866, bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 4,150.

156. The opening balance at the credit of the fund on 1st July 1939 was Rs. 1,49,15,034, including State Loan Bonds and other investments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 16,53,738, of which a sum of Rs. 10,57,977 represented premia and other receipts, Rs. 4,49,074 interest on monthly balances, and Rs. 1,46,687

interest on State Loan Bonds. Exclusive of payment of claims in the shape of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 68,400, the total payments amounted to Rs. 9,63,933, of which a sum of Rs. 8,78,718 was on account of claims on policies, Rs. 61,460 towards expenses of management and Rs. 23,755 for construction of the office building and annual repairs. The closing balance at the credit of the fund was Rs. 1,55,36,438. The percentage borne by the year's total expenditure to the closing balance and by the cost of management to the income from premia were 6·64 (7·87) 5·93 (6·18), respectively.

157. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of the year was 57,468, of which 34,838 were for first and 22,630 for further insurance, and the sum assured was Rs. 4,10,31,429. The number of policies including paid-up policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 29,989, assuring a sum of Rs. 1,54,22,919 for a monthly premium of Rs. 86,647. Of the remaining 27,479 policies, 27,022, assuring a sum of Rs. 1,51,19,088 were completely discharged by maturity, death, surrender, cancellation or automatic adjustment. Bonus additions of Rs. 31,73,052 were paid on the discharged claims.

Family Pension Fund.

158. The Family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. This fund opened on 1st July 1939, with a nil balance. The total receipts, including the adjustments of debit balances from the General Revenues amounted to Rs. 178. The total payments on account of pensions amounted to Rs. 1,005, leaving a debit balance of Rs. 827.

Public Branch.

159. Out of 8,478 proposals for Rs. 74,80,700 dealt with in the Public Branch, 7,669 for Rs. 67,35,600 were accepted and 598 were rejected, withdrawn or cancelled on medical or other grounds. Of the proposals accepted, 6,904 resulted in the issue of policies assuring Rs. 58,61,900 for an annual premium of Rs, 3,07,623. Sums aggregating Rs. 2,11,719 were paid in discharge of 234 death claims, Rs. 3,49,941 in discharge of 268 matured policies, and Rs. 55,792 in discharge of 446 policies which were surrendered. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1939 was Rs. 90,57,698. Receipts and payments during the year

amounted to Rs. 25,12,072 and Rs. 14,31,124, respectively. The closing balance on 30th June 1940 was Rs. 1,01,38,646.

Loans issued.

160. Loans both in cash and towards adjustment of premia due were granted to the extent of Rs. 5,68,281. At the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 13,90,136 was outstanding against insured persons on account of loans granted to them.

Income Policy Fund.

161. Of the 32 applications for the purchase of Income policies, twelve were for immediate and twenty for deferred annuities. The opening balance in favour of the Fund on 1st July 1939, was Rs. 1,45,518. Capital receipts amounted to Rs. 87,232, and the interest on balance of the Fund to Rs. 8,500. Payments by way of annuities amounted to Rs. 12,000. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund on 30th June 1940 was Rs. 2,29,249.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

Savings Banks.

162. The number of accounts on the books at the close of the year was 64,015 (63,365). The aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 1,60,73,243 (Rs. 1,63 76,027) or Rs. 3,02,784 less than in the previous year. The amount at the credit of the public, after excluding special deposits was Rs. 1,43,43,795 (Rs. 1,45,24,570) giving an average balance of Rs. 224 (Rs. 229) at the credit of a depositor. Fresb deposits amounted to Rs. 86,36,096 (Rs. 81,38,606) and withdrawals to Rs. 89,52,688 (Rs. 83,22,148).

163. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 on the 30th June 1940 was 559 (536) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 66,68,079 (Rs. 67,45,902), showing a decrease of Rs. 77,823 (Rs. 6,38,616). Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,50,801 (Rs. 3,45,925). Excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, there were 471 (387) depositors with a balance of Rs. 5,000 and above, and the amount at their credit was Rs. 49,38,631 (Rs. 48,94,445) with an average balance of Rs. 10,485 (Rs. 10,640) at the credit of each depositor.

Collecting Savings Banks.

164. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Banks scheme, were Rs. 1,10,906 (Rs. 1,67,873) and Rs. 2,06,643 (Rs. 1,85,539), respectively. The balance outstanding was Rs. 3,44,470 (Rs. 4,30,885).

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Fixed Deposits.

165. The opening balance in the fixed deposit account was Rs. 1,14,53,790 (Rs. 1,34,35,392). A sum of Rs. 32,71,568 (Rs. 28,98,100) was received. Refunds and repayments amounted to Rs. 34,80,640 (Rs. 35,89,630). The closing balance was Rs. 1,12,44,718 (Rs. 1,27,43,862). The amount of interest paid on fixed deposits was Rs. 3,38,791 (Rs. 2,65,164).

Savings Certificates.

166. The receipts and withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 6,58,156 (Rs. 12,14,287) and Rs. 1,50,120 (Rs. 17,357), respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,74,657 (Rs. 12,66, 620) at the end of the year.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure.

167. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,75,116 acres (1,88,75,097 acres). Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 13,80,343 acres and 70,27,070 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and unculturable waste not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 1,04,67,703 acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 77,79,131 acres (77,47,290 acres) *i.e.*, 74·3 per cent of the area available for cultivation was under occupancy, thereby showing an increase of 31,841 acres in the area under occupation.

168. The net area cropped during the year was 64,10,293 acres (63,06,378 acres).

169. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 12,66,877 with an area of 77,20,937 acres, giving an average of 6·1 acres per holding

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

170. In Government villages 10,779 (10,127) darkhast, phod and other records were disposed of and measurements were made of 17,115 (13,585) survey numbers, involving 70,797 (58,444) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 7,826 (6,886) survey numbers, comprising an area of 37,104 (30,046) acres, in 2,323 (1,823) villages. Two thousand and fifty-nine cases of encroachment, covering an area of 370 (228) acres, were detected.

171. The scheme of record of rights was introduced into seven more taluks.

172. *Potgi* to village officers was revised in respect of 1,716 (1,701) villages in 16 (17) taluks.

173. In Inam villages, detailed surveys were made of 8 (12) villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,126 (1,333) and the area involved was 4,117 (4,743) acres.

174. Original classification of soils was carried out in eight villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,163 (1,498) and comprised an area of 3,917 (5,299) acres.

175. *Pot-pahani* was carried out in respect of an area of 176 (1,807) acres in three villages.

(iii) Land Revenue.

Assessed waste.

176. Out of an area of 10,09,307 (9,96,544) acres of assessed waste land, an extent of 56,404 (60,952) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 75,647 (Rs. 91,761) was taken up for cultivation. The total area relinquished was 33,145 (39,116) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 45,493 (Rs. 55,164).

Alienation.

177. An extent of 281 (203) acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 192 (Rs. 131) was alienated mostly for building purposes.

Darkhasts.

178. Including the number pending from the preceding year, there were 29,335 (26,792) darkhasts for disposal. Of these, 10,873 (10,406) were granted and 11,137 (10,094) rejected, leaving 7,325 (6,292) pending at the close of the year. The area disposed of for cultivation was 51,012 (48,958) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 57,757 (Rs. 58,521). 5,477 (3,930) acres of land were granted to members of the Depressed Classes.

Special Irrigation Works.

179. The total irrigable area under the Irwin Canal was 68,389 (59,499) acres. The Sugar Company was in possession of an extent of 1,895 (1,795) acres.

180. There was a slight decrease in the area of cultivation under the Vani Vilas Sagar, the area under occupation being 8,595 (8,616) acres. Nine applications for loans for cocoanut cultivation were received out of which two were granted and the rest rejected. The extent in respect of which loans were sanctioned was 4 acres.

181. A total area of 7,037 (5,648) acres under the Anjanapur reservoir and channels was supplied with water.

182. The extent of land cultivated under the Bhadra Right Bank channel was 7,030 (6,680) acres.

Collection of Land Revenue.

183. The arrears at the beginning of the year under Land Revenue including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 26,71,995 (Rs. 22,61,553). The year's demand was Rs. 1,28,58,881 (Rs. 1,27,95,051). A sum of

Rs. 1,27,30,737 (Rs. 1,18,81,532) was collected and a sum of Rs. 3,30,694 (Rs. 5,03,077) was remitted or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,68,815 (Rs. 26,71,995). The percentage of collections (including remissions) was 84·2 (82·2).

Coercive Processes.

184. The number of processes of all kinds issued was 384,321 (407,280) and a sum of Rs. 32,37,722 (Rs. 33,07,350) was realised as a result. The amount realised by the issue of notices was Rs. 22,04,883 (Rs. 21,52,973). Sale of land was resorted to in 49,341 (62,209) cases and resulted in a realisation of Rs. 8,07,308 (Rs. 9,36,576).

Concessions shown to agriculturists.

185. Although the seasonal conditions were satisfactory the general agricultural depression continued. The several concessions shown in the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 in regard to the relaxation of coercive processes and moderation of miscellaneous demands were continued.

Loans and advances.

186. Loans under all classes aggregating Rs. 1,07,208 (Rs. 1,14,118) were disbursed. Seven hundred and fifteen applications for *Takkavi* loans were sanctioned, involving a sum of Rs. 72,004 (Rs. 75,866). Thirty-nine applications, 27 in the Shimoga District and 12 in the Kadur District, involving a sum of Rs. 4,790 (Rs. 2,789) were sanctioned for the purpose of converting thatched houses into tiled ones. Of 929 (979) applications for land improvement loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 2,90,746 (Rs. 3,30,440), 312 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 47,400 (Rs. 45,343) were sanctioned ; 456 were rejected either for want of proper security or other reasons, leaving 161 (197) applications pending at the close of the year. The amount which fell due for recovery was Rs. 3,77,754 (Rs. 3,78,791). Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,11,224 (Rs. 1,13,542) was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,66,530 (Rs. 2,65,249).

187. The scheme of granting loans to coffee planters, inaugurated in 1936, was continued. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,23,860 (Rs. 1,08,550) were distributed in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. Government sanctioned the continuance of the scheme till the end of Apri 1941.

188. Forty-three (50) applications for a total amount of Rs. 14,500 (Rs. 16,650) were received for loans for digging irrigation wells; 8 (16) loans to an amount of Rs. 1,155 (Rs. 2,860) were sanctioned. Thirty (25) applications were rejected for want of adequate security, leaving 5 (9) cases pending at the close of the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 22,335 (Rs. 24,066), a sum of Rs. 4,310 (Rs. 7,078) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,025 (Rs. 16,988).

Record of Rights collections.

189. The demand on account of *hissa* fees from the commencement of operations amounted to Rs. 48,70,099 (Rs. 44,20,523). A sum of Rs. 1,36,408 (Rs. 1,04,520) was collected, bringing the total collections and remissions to Rs. 29,66,430. A heavy balance of Rs. 19,03,669 remained to be recovered at the end of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 4,59,803 (Rs. 3,00,933) under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 1,53,333 (Rs. 1,15,908) was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,06,470 (Rs. 1,85,025).

190. The scheme of collecting mutation fees along with registration fees at the time of the registration of documents was in force in 25 taluks.

Tanks.

191. There were 2,567 major and 20,837 minor tanks. One hundred and sixty-six (302) major and 67 (127) minor tanks were restored or repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,86,363 (Rs. 3,72,080) and Rs. 73,193 (Rs. 88,240), respectively. The value of earth work done by raiyats was Rs. 47,778 (Rs. 48,110) in respect of minor tanks. The number of *chowthayi* tanks was 228 and the maximum amount of remission admissible in respect of them was Rs. 5,319 (Rs. 5,541). One hundred and twenty-four of these tanks were in action and the rest were in disrepair.

Chowthayi Tanks.

192. *Chowthayi* remission to the extent of Rs. 2,054 was withheld in respect of 103 tanks in disrepair or on account of non-execution of maintenance work to the tanks. The number of Tank Panchayets was 113.

Revenue Money Orders.

193. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 37,929 (Rs. 38,526) was remitted by revenue money orders in 2,889 (2,989) cases.

Village Forests.

194. There were at the end of the year 239 (238) Village forests.

195. The number of avenue trees planted during the year was 81,370 (91,034).

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

196. At the beginning of the year, 4,553 (4,905) decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies covering a total sum of Rs. 7,44,246 (Rs. 8,26,441) were pending execution by the Revenue department. Three thousand six hundred and sixty-six decrees covering Rs. 6,85,975 (Rs. 4,64,380) were received, bringing the total number of decrees for execution to 8,219 (7,604) involving Rs. 14,30,221 (Rs. 12,90,821). Of these, 3,193 (3,050) decrees involving Rs. 6,18,055 (Rs. 5,46,576) were disposed of. The number of decrees pending execution was 5,026 (4,554) involving Rs. 8,12,166 (Rs. 7,44,245). Special staff was entertained in seven taluks for speeding up collection work.

Furniture.

197. In pursuance of the scheme for supplying articles of furniture to taluk offices, a sum of Rs. 5,140 (Rs. 5,500) was spent in equipping 40 (20) taluk offices.

(iv) Transfers of land.

198. There were 14,098 (30,708) transfers of land involving an extent of 93,329 (89,074) acres by order of Civil and Revenue Courts. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 48,382 (54,352) involving 151,487 (131,554) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages.

199. The wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained steady with slight variations in certain taluks. Labour was generally available and was amply provided for by the several industrial concerns in the State, *viz.*, the Sugar Factory at Mandya, the Iron and Steel Works, Paper Mills and the Cement Factory at Bhadravati, as also by the electric schemes. Owing to the partial failure of the monsoons in certain parts of Mandya District, relief works were undertaken in parts of Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet and French-Rocks taluks. The construction of the Sagar-Talaguppa railway, of several public buildings in the Mandya District, and the fuel collection operation in the

Shimoga District also provided further facilities for the employment of labour.

Emigration and Immigration.

200. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State. As usual there was an influx of coolies during the working season from North and South Kanara Districts into the Malnad parts. The Hydro-electric scheme at Jog Falls attracted a large number of labourers from outside the State.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

201. Village service inams of an aggregate extent of 31 (20) acres were granted afresh in seven cases during the year. Thirty-eight (48) land inams of an aggregate area of 627 (435) acres were resumed by Government.

CHAPTER V—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

202. The distribution of rainfall in the several districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1939 to September 1939	Average	October 1939 to March 1940	Average	April 1939 to March 1940	Average
Bangalore ...	23·0	21·9	11·7	9·1	34·7	31·0
Kolar ...	18·8	19·3	10·7	8·9	29·5	28·2
Tumkur ...	18·8	18·3	11·4	7·8	30·2	26·1
Mysore ...	16·0	18·5	13·8	9·6	29·8	28·1
Hassan ...	25·0	28·7	14·8	10·0	39·8	38·7
Shimoga ...	43·2	49·4	11·9	7·6	55·1	57·0
Kadur ...	55·0	63·2	14·5	10·3	69·5	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	17·1	15·4	8·4	6·6	25·5	22·0
State ...	25.1	27·4	12·1	8·7	37·2	36·1

203. The maximum rainfall total for the year (from 1st July 1939 to 30th June 1940) was 274·86 inches recorded at Agumbe in the Shimoga District and the minimum was 19·93 inches at Bagur in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours for the year was at Hulikal in the Shimoga District where a fall of 11·52 inches of rain was recorded on the 14th July 1939.

204. The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas, of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State :—

Sl. No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse-gram		Cholam		Sugar-cane	
		1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39
1	Bangalore	9·00	8·40	8·60	7·00	9·60	7·70	6·00	4·00	10·80	9·70
2	Kolar ...	9·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	10·00	9·00
3	Tumkur ...	10·10	7·80	9·50	5·00	8·40	4·80	7·10	5·20	9·90	8·20
4	Mysore ...	9·75	7·75 (Mysore and Mandya)	9·10	7·30 (Mysore and Mandya)	8·66	7·25 (Mysore and Mandya)	6·80	6·30 (Mysore and Mandya)	11·80	9·62 (Mysore and Mandya)
5	Mandya .	10·70		9·50		10·00		8·70		12·80	
6	Hassan ..	8·00	6·00	8·00	6·00	8·00	6·00	8·00	6·00	8·00	8·00
7	Shimoga...	8·62	7·50	8·37	7·50	7·84	7·50	8·66	6·50	9·98	8·00
8	Kadur ...	11·00	7·80	11·80	7·70	12·75	7·50	11·00	7·40	13·00	7·70
9	Chitaldrug.	10·25	10·00	8·50	8·00	8·75	7·00	8·00	8·00	9·00	8·00
	Average ...	9·60	7·90	9·15	7·19	9·22	6·97	8·03	6·80	10·52	8·56

(ii) Department of Agriculture.

Botanical Section.

205. *Sugarcane.*—The Thick Cane Breeding Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was continued. Forty-nine varieties of cane evolved out of the 1933 batch of seedlings underwent comparative tests for yield in a randomised plot with four replications and the performance of some of these was far superior to those of the standard canes. H. M. 649 was found to be a good early cane maturing in eleven months, with the same richness and yield as H.M. 320. H. M. 661, a new medium cane of 12 months' duration, has been the best so far and it appears to be suited to a variety of conditions. H. M. 647 is another very good late cane. Both these canes have given much higher tonnage per acre than H. M. 320 and C. O. 419. Three hundred and sixty-six promising selections of seedlings raised from 1933-1938 are under test and 2,573 new seedlings have come up for study.

206. *Cotton (Doddahatti).*—All the important work in connection with New World cottons was concentrated in the Doddahatti scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. An interesting combined seasonal and varietal test of the best New World cottons in India indicated

high promise for the future of cotton sown in March as an irrigated crop in the Irwin Canal area. This is of great importance to the State which is importing large quantities of cotton annually. The results of the experiment indicated that M.A. 2 cotton yields the highest quantity of *kappas* in all seasons and that the best season for cotton in the Irwin Canal area is March, the yield gradually going down from March to October and rising from December to March. Of the several varieties, M. A. 2, C. O. 4,383 and C. O. 3,915 have given very remunerative yields of over 1,000 lbs. *kappas* per acre if sown in March. As a *mungar* dry crop M. A. 2 is replacing local Doddahatti in the Arsikere taluk. M.A. 2 has also been found to be suitable for intercropping with ragi and also for being grown alone. M.A. 2 cotton sown in *mungar* as a dry crop has done well in Closepet, Channapatna and Maddur taluks. Under irrigation in the Irwin Canal area experiments indicate scope for growing long-staple cottons like *Kempala* and *Busoga* also.

207. *Asiatic cotton (Sannahatti).*—Sel. 69, a pure-line selection from local *Sannahatti* has extended over nearly 20,000 acres in the Chitaldrug District. H. 190, a cross between Sel. 69 and *G. Arboreum* with better staple length and higher ginning percentage was issued to raiyats three years ago. It has spread over nearly 4,000 acres. C. N. 86 which has a high yield and ginning percentage is spreading fast in the red soil areas of the Chitaldrug District. Since neither of these was wilt-resistant, double crosses between H. 190, itself a cross, and another cross between Cernum and Nadam were effected and the result found to be resistant to wilt. Two strains of the double cross strains—166 and 299—which have inherited the high ginning percentage and wilt-resistance of the Cernum parent and the silkiness and yield of H. 190, were multiplied.

208. With a view to ascertaining whether any of the other standard Asiatic cottons in India with medium staple would give a higher yield to the raiyat, two comparative tests of eight varieties each, were laid out in Latin Squares in the Babbur Farm. The varieties under such test were Karunganni C7, Nandyal 14, Nadam-like, Gaorani, Karunganni KI, Late Verum, Jayavant, Strain 19 and 1027

A.L.F. along with the local Sannahatti, Sel. 69 and H.190 Strain 1933-34.

209. A Paddy Specialist was appointed in May 1939. Greater attention was paid to the paddies grown in the malnad taluks which have the greater part of the area under paddy in the State.

210. *Malnad paddy.*—Intensive plant selections in malnad paddies were made during the year. In 27 varieties of Hain malnad paddy, 1,751 plant selections were made; and in seven varieties of semi-malnad paddy, 562 plant selections were made. Plant-breeding work in the malnad is now conducted in two subvention farms at Bikli and Ayyanur.

211. *Maidan paddy.*—Nine promising selections from Nellur sanna and thirteen selections from *Basumati* were multiplied for further study. Selections from *Maharaja-bhogam* were under study.

212. *Semi-irrigated monsoon paddy.*—About one thousand ear-head selections were made from *Doddabhyra* and other varieties in the *punaji* tracts of the Bangalore District as *punaji* is best suited to the irrigation conditions of the Bangalore and Kolar districts.

213. *Summer paddy.*—Two hundred and fifty-two plant selections were newly made from *Giddabhyra* the common summer paddy of the maidan districts. Seventy-two short-duration varieties were collected and tried in the Hebbal Farm and the Irwin Canal Farm and plant selections made therefrom.

214. Out of the crosses between *Ganasale* and G.E.B., 24, X 18 and *X* 194 have been issued to raiyats. X 194 has proved to be one of the heaviest yielders. Crosses between Nagpur *sanna* (S. 246) and Coimbatore *sanna* (G.E.B. 24) and also between *Sakalathi sanna* (S. 590) and Coimbatore *sanna* (G.E.B. 24) are in F. 2 generation.

215. Six classes of varietal tests of the main paddy selections of the Nagenahalli Paddy Breeding Station on statistical lay-outs were conducted. The results of the varietal trials indicated the best strains to be X 194, X 139, S. 799, S. 969 in the Nagenahalli Farm, S. 139 and S. 661 in the Irwin Canal Farm and Walya 3629 and Honasu 529 in the Marthur Farm.

216. *Dry land paddy.*—The dry land paddy varieties *Mundaga* and *Murudiga* which are now cultivated by raiyats purely as a rain-fed dry crop on low-lying lands even in areas with about 25 inches rainfall are under examination. Selections have been made therefrom for white and fine rice.

217. *Ragi.*—Several plant selections for earliness and yield were made. Three varietal trials of ragi on statistical plots were conducted in the Irwin Canal Farm, one of ten varieties with six replications, another of 16 varieties with eight replications and a third of 25 varieties with five replications. The results indicated the superiority of K. 1 E.S. 11, E.C. 593 and E.C. 3735.

218. *Groundnut.*—Fifty plant selections were made in the erect varieties, Spanish, Valencia and Bunch Virginia. Twenty-three selections were made in the erect varieties. In the Irwin Canal Farm varietal trials on statistical plots were conducted under irrigated conditions. These were one of seven varieties of groundnuts, another of 36 varieties and another of five varieties. Statistical trial of the promising hybrids is in progress in the Hebbal Farm. Satara Grey of Bombay gave a slightly higher yield than H.G. 1, which is becoming more popular. A groundnut seasonal experiment with five varieties and five replications of each sown every month under irrigation was in progress. The varieties selected are H.G. 1, Valencia, Spanish, Satara Grey and Sogatur. A large number of selections of other dry crops such as castor, pulses, etc., were under observation. Two hundred and sixty-five collections of castor from several parts of the State were under study and several selections have been made in the Babbur Farm.

Chemical Section.

219. The chief item of work in the Chemical Section during the year was the determination of the optimum manurial requirements of the principal crops. Experiments so far conducted indicate the optimum manurial requirements of sugarcane in the Irwin Canal area to be 400 to 500 lbs. N., 60 to 80 lbs. P_2O_5 and 50 lbs. K_2O per acre. Another experiment conducted was to determine the optimum ratio of organic to inorganic nitrogen. It has been found that a

combination of half organic and half inorganic was the best and that three-fourths organic and one-fourth inorganic was the next best. This result is valuable from the point of view of both economy and preservation of soil fertility. A large quantity of organic nitrogen can be provided in the form of green manure, compost and cakes.

220. *Paddy.*—The manurial experiments carried on during the year indicated the following interesting conclusions :—

(1) Compost even in increasing doses up to four tons did not promote the yield.

(2) Increasing doses of nitrogen as ammonium sulphate gave increasing yields of paddy, up to 30 lbs. nitrogen per acre.

(3) There was no response to increasing doses of superphosphate.

(4) Four tons honge-leaf per acre gave significantly higher yields.

All the experiments conducted so far indicate the need for wider use of green manure for paddy.

221. *Cigarette tobacco.*—The manurial experiments conducted on cigarette tobacco yielded some useful results. The mixture 8 N : 20 P : 10 K was found to be significantly better than the mixtures in vogue in some foreign countries apart from its being much cheaper. Three hundred and thirty lbs. of this mixture has been adopted as the manurial formula for cigarette tobacco. As regards time of application, a week before transplanting was found suitable.

222. Manurial experiments on irrigated ragi and irrigated cotton are in progress, though no definite results in respect of yield have been obtained. A large number of soil samples were analysed. The coffee quality scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was in progress and the preliminary report of the first year was submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The preparation of activated carbon was continued for the use of the Irwin Canal Farm and of raiyats for the preparation of clean jaggery and boora sugar. It has been demonstrated that the use of activated carbon for the preparation of boora sugar is profitable.

Mycological Section.

223. On account of the early heavy rains "Koleroga" appeared in an epidemic form. Chemicals for spraying 15,000 acres of areca valued at Rs. 50,000 were issued to areca plantations. Arrangements were made with a local firm to manufacture one-gallon sprayers as they could not be imported from Europe on account of the war. A new resin-paste prepared in the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, was found more useful than the usual lime-caseinate, in the preparation of the adhesive.

224. "Benkiroga" (Pericularia oryzae) of paddy was controlled to some extent by dusting the nursery with sulphur. Disinfection of seeds with ceresan was found useful in controlling "Karikaddiroga" (Ephelis oryzas). The Senior Assistant Mycologist inspected the cigarette tobacco nurseries licensed by the Department and gave instructions regarding the spraying of the nurseries with one per cent Bordeaux mixture once a week.

Entomological Section.

225. *Sugarcane borer control.*—The stem-borer of sugarcane was controlled over a large area by earthing up and by releasing *Trichogramma.* The control of the top-borer by systematic collection of egg-masses by employing the agency of children was continued. Over 20,00,000 of egg masses were thus collected and destroyed at a cost of Rs. 1,400. Three thousand and twenty-seven parasite cards of *Trichogramma* were prepared and released. Parasite cards for 47 acres of crop were supplied to the United Provinces and Bihar. The beneficial results of the release of *Trichogramma* were confirmed by the experiments conducted in British India.

226. *Coffee Stem-borer.*—Under the Pest Act the borer-infested coffee bushes destroyed during the year numbered 42,53,192 or 10 lakhs more than the previous year. Observations regarding the life-cycle of the borer were continued in the Balehonnur Coffee Station.

227. *Other pests.*—Experiments regarding the control of cardamom thrips by spray and dusting with insecticides were continued. Cotton in the Irwin Canal Farm was found to be infested with both the pink boll-worm and the spotted boll-worm. The study of the life history, habits and incidence of the paddy stem-borer was continued. The jola grass-hopper appeared as a pest in Jagalur and there

are indications that the pest would become virulent in the next one or two years as it did 30 years ago in the Chitaldrug District.

Bee-keeping.

228. Propaganda to popularise bee-keeping was continued. Short courses were held and the 12 apiary demonstration centres continued to work during the year. As a result of continued propaganda, 282 improved beehives were introduced into Chikmagalur and 309 into Saklespur taluks during the last two years. A Bee-Keepers' Co-operative Society at Saklespur was started during the year and 7,000 lbs. of honey were collected.

Experimental Farms: Hebbal Farm.

229. This farm continued to be the central place for field experiments of the dry crops, ragi and groundnut. As the tank received a good supply of water the farm was able to conduct some experiments with paddy also. The cultivated area of the farm consisted of 82 acres under dry crops and 13 acres under irrigated crops. In one set of varietal trials of 15 varieties of ragi the results in the order of yield in seers of grain per acre were H. 45 (1079) H. 39 (938), H. 71 (925), H. 2 (900), Dharani (897½), H. 58 (811). The other varieties including H. 22 yielded 500 seers and below. These results are important as all these varieties excelled H. 22, the standard ragi for the area, Dharani ragi maturing about two weeks earlier. The results of a varietal trial of 18 varieties of groundnut in yield per acre in lbs. were as follows:—Spanish 972, H. G. (1) 828, Big Japan 684. Spanish Improved 648, Barbados 630. The other varieties yielded below 500 lbs. per acre. Thirty-nine varieties of paddy compared for yield gave the following results in seers of grain per acre:—S. 615, 1,870 seers, S. 683, 1,800 seers, S. 625, 1,720 seers, S. 624, 1,630 seers, S. 769, 1,600 seers, S. 701, 1,600 seers. The other varieties yielded below 1,600 seers per acre. Among summer paddies, S. 705 (Bangarakaddi) was found to be the best.

Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahally.

230. The farm had a paddy area of about 42 acres. Rainfall during the year was 27·11 inches. The total yield of paddy in the farm has increased from 1,187 seers per acre in 1929-30 to 1,525 seers per acre in 1939-40. The strains of paddy which have given the highest yields per acre are S. 699, a selection from Coimbatore sanna (1,960 seers),

S. 769 (1,895 seers), a selection from Ratnachoodi, S. 624 (1,800 seers), Maharajabhogam S. 749 (1,780 seers), another selection from Ratnachoodi.

231. The following manurial experiments were conducted on a statistical lay-outs:—

(1) General manurial experiments on three varieties—Coimbatore sanna, Kembuti and Kaddi sanna—with three levels of nitrogen and phosphoric acid,

(2) two kinds of green manures such as *hongey*, and mixed legumes at four levels, and

(3) compost at four levels.

232. The results indicated progressive response to nitrogen and green manure but not to compost.

233. There has been heavy demand for the seed produced in the Farm, despite the price which is higher than the market rates. 45,676 seers of paddy seed were distributed from this farm during the year. The net expenditure of the farm has been reduced to about Rs. 1,000 a year.

Babbur Farm

234. The cultivated area of this farm consisted of 70 acres under cotton, jola, and groundnut, ten acres under cocoanut, 43 acres under sugarcane and the rest under miscellaneous crops. Rainfall during the year was 25·98 inches. Bulk trials of three improved strains of cotton were conducted in comparison with Jayavant, the standard cotton of the adjoining tracts of Bombay. The yields obtained were 228 lbs. kappas for H. 190, 224 lbs. for Jayavant, 205 lbs. for Sel. 69 and 180 lbs. for Str. 19. A comparative test was conducted to find out if any of the other standard Asiatic cottons in India would give higher yields in this area. The results in terms of lint per acre were:—local Nadam, 65 lbs., local sannahatti, 61 lbs., Sel. 69, 60 lbs, H. 190, 55 lbs., late verum 55 lbs., strain 19, 52 lbs. Jayavanth 51 lbs., karunganni C. 7, 51 lbs. All the others yielded less than 50 lbs. The experiments have been repeated for confirmation. An experiment conducted to test whether the spacing of three feet between the rows of cotton, adopted in the local agricultural practice, was the best, showed that reduction of the space from three feet to two feet increased the yield of cotton per acre by nearly 18 per cent. The reduced spacing is being popularised with raiyats in the area.

235. Seasonal experiments with statistical lay-outs for five varieties of American cottons in four seasons indicated the higher yield of M. A. 2 in all seasons and all the cottons indicated May to be the best season for sowing American cottons in this area.

236. Comparative yield tests on statistical lay-outs were conducted with several varieties of groundnuts. The three varieties which gave the highest yield per acre were A. H. 25 (Madras), Spanish (local) and Satara Grey (Bombay).

237. Comparative yield tests of ragi with 16 varieties indicated Marangere, E. C. 593, K. 1 and H. 22 to be the best for the locality.

238. To facilitate the extension of the area under cocoanut and sugarcane, 8,27,250 seed sets of sugarcane and 9,231 cocoanut seedlings were issued at concession prices from this farm. This area has been found to be well suited to ratoon canes.

Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur.

239. The farm had a total rainfall of 109·56 inches. The cultivated area of the farm was 128 acres under coffee, two acres under cardamom and five acres under orchard.

240. Experiments with peronox and Bordeaux were continued for the control of leaf-disease. The average yield for nine years on the experimental plot indicated the highest yield for the pre- and post- monsoon spraying with half per cent Bordeaux. Selfed progeny of the high yielders which are comparatively resistant to two strains of leaf-diseases were continued under test. Nine hundred and forty-three hybrid seedlings and 2,919 selfed seedlings were planted out during the year. One thousand three hundred and eleven hybrid seedlings and 2,295 selfed seedlings are awaiting planting.

241. For combining the desirable characters of different varieties of cardamom several crosses and reciprocal crosses were made between the varieties of Saklespur, Kesaholalu, Cowcody, Valparai and Elongated. One hundred and seventy-eight hybrid seedlings of 1937-38 were planted and 802 hybrid seedlings have been raised from crosses made in 1938-39. One thousand and seventy-eight selfed seedlings were also raised.

242. Coffee seeds from the selected progeny of selection 288 were issued to planters for trial as the selection 288-20 was found to be a good yielder and also resistant to two strains of leaf-disease.

Marthur Farm.

243. This farm was started for carrying on experimental work for the control of koleroga on areca. It is just on the borders of the Bombay Presidency and does not represent the typical malnad or semi-malnad and there is thus not much scope for useful work. The farm has since been ordered to be closed.

Irwin Canal Farm.

244. The manurial experiments conducted on sugarcane have indicated (i) the optimum remunerative dose of nitrogen for sugarcane to be 400 to 500 lbs. N per acre, (ii) the optimum requirements of phosphoric acid to be 50 to 60 lbs., per acre, (iii) that half to three-fourths of the nitrogen requirements of cane may with advantage be supplied as organic nitrogen in the form of green-manure, compost and mixed oil-cakes.

245. The varietal trials of sugarcane have indicated that several of the new canes evolved under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Thick-cane Breeding Scheme are far superior to the present standard canes in respect of the yield of sucrose per acre, H. M. 661 and 647 being the most promising canes.

246. In the trial of 21 varieties of monsoon paddy, S. 139 kaddi, and selections 661, 669 and 684 from Coimbatore sanna gave significantly high yields of 12, 11 and 11 pallas per acre respectively. In the trial of seven varieties of summer paddy in a Latin Square Chintamani sanna gave the highest yield of 19 pallas per acre followed by 15 pallas each of halubbalu and bangarakaddi.

247. It has been found that M. A. 2 cotton sown in March is capable of yielding over 1,000 lbs. seed cotton per acre as against nearly 150 lbs., if sown in October. The prospects of cotton as an alternative money crop for the Irwin Canal area are encouraging.

248. Experiments in the cultivation of cigarette tobacco as an irrigated crop in the Farm have proved beyond doubt the prospects of success of this crop as an alternative money-crop in the area. As a result of the experiments

conducted on this Farm the area under cigarette tobacco is increasing in Honnakere.

249. The scheme for the development of the cane-crushing and boiling plant and of the preparation of activated carbon sanctioned by Government was operative during the year. Fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six maunds of ordinary jaggery, 840 maunds of cream jaggery and 1,158 maunds of boora sugar were prepared.

Agricultural Education. (*a*) Hebbal Agricultural School.

250. The total number of students in the school at the end of the year rose to 58 (49). Thirty-one were admitted during the year. Twenty-seven scholarships were granted. Nineteen students appeared for the final diploma examination of whom 14 passed. With the intention of providing agricultural careers for the passed students of this school and also for other educated young men, an agricultural colony was established in the Irwin Canal area. Ten colonists of whom six are passed students in agriculture, have been settled on blocks of land comprising 15 acres irrigated and ten acres of dry land. They have been given an advance of Rs. 1,000 for a house, Rs. 500 for equipment and Rs. 500 for cultivation expenses. The irrigated lands are given on lease for six years, the price to be paid by them in ten instalments from the 7th year. Ten acres of dry land have also been given free to each. The colonists have started work and they are expected to grow cigarette tobacco to start with.

(*b*) Vernacular Agricultural Schools.

251. In the Ramakrishna KrishiSala the original course of one year's training was increased to a two-years' course with effect from 1st July 1939. There were 20 students in the first year class and 12 out of 13 passed students of the previous year continued for the second year's practical course. In addition to practical agriculture the students were given training in veterinary work, workshop practice and spinning and carding. The students were specially trained in all branches of cigarette tobacco cultivation, *viz.*, preparation of seed, raising a nursery, cultivation and manuring, picking, stringing, curing and also grading. The Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala continued to be popular. Twenty-four students were selected for admission during the year, 21 sat for the

examination of whom 19 passed. The boys were trained in poultry-farming in the farm attached to the school. The poultry-farm has since been developed to a flock of 100 birds. Training in carpentry and smithy is a feature of the institution. Minor implements like cultivators and seed drills made in the Patasala were also sold. The starting of the Somanahalli Agricultural School was sanctioned in April 1939. Thirty acres of dry land and 10 acres of wet land were acquired for the purpose and the school opened on the 1st July 1939 with a strength of 17 students. Out of the 13 students who sat for the examination 10 passed.

Agricultural Engineering.

252. The programme of construction work was heavy on account of the buildings for the sheepbreeding centres at Hebbal and Ajjampur, Poultry-farms at several centres, the new Cattle-breeding Station at Hunsur and others. The value of construction work during the year amounted to Rs. 65,300.

253. In the Agricultural Workshop 192 major work orders and 360 minor jobs were carried out, as against 342 job works in the previous year. Total transactions carried out through the workshops amounted to Rs. 9,700. Two tractors, one Mc Cormic Deering type 30 H.P. and a Case tractor of 40 H.P. were purchased for Rs. 12,250, for being hired out to raiyats. Though the tractors were purchased late, 270 acres of raiyats' land were ploughed in addition to lands in the Departmental farms.

Demonstration.

254. A total of 3,857 demonstration plots were laid in the raiyats' fields. In almost all these cases the seeds and manure were given free. As a consequence of these demonstration plots in raiyats' fields the demand for improved varieties of seed has increased considerably. To cope with this demand, seed farms were started for all the crops as indicated below :—

Ragi.	*Paddy.*	*Groundnuts.*	*Sugarcane.*	*Others.*
217	199	66	38	36

255. The total number of seed farms started in the several localities was 556. The value of the seed distributed last year was over five times the corresponding figure four years ago.

Live-Stock Section.

Cattle.

256. *Amrit Mahal.* The strength of cattle in Amrit Mahal herds at the close of the year was 1,784 (2,352). There were 215 (382) births and 201 (468) deaths, the birth and death rates being 17·7 (28·4) and 7·8 (18·4) per cent respectively. Three hundred and fourteen animals were sold by public auction and a total sum of Rs. 4,753 was realised. Forty-one of the animals sold were between three and four years old and fetched Rs. 2,045, making an average of Rs. 50 per animal as against Rs. 26 realised last year.

257. The total demand of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads exclusive of the previous year's arrears amounted to Rs. 40,148 (Rs. 40,291), the principal items being income from kavals Rs. 12,258, sale of bulls Rs. 11,968, temporary cultivation Rs. 12,634, dairy produce Rs. 1,278. The demand for the year inclusive of arrears was Rs. 74,679 (Rs. 77,859). A sum of Rs. 32,768 (Rs. 43,329) was collected.

258. An area of 7,865 (6,748) acres was leased out for gram cultivation and a sum of Rs. 12,531 (Rs. 13,748) was brought on demand towards the stipulated yield of 1,939 (1,743) *pallas*. Out of this 530 *pallas* worth about Rs. 3,535 was collected and utilised for feeding the Amrit Mahal herds. A total extent of 21,573 acres of land was relinquished to the Revenue department for disposal.

Breeding Stations.

259. *Ajjampur.* The total strength of cattle at the Ajjampur Cattle Breeding Station, and its sub-stations was 895 (892). The number of calves born was 166 (127). The total number of deaths was 17 (54). The scheme of selling bull calves in addition to adult bulls introduced in the previous year was very popular. Eighty-six animals consisting of 37 bulls, 31 bull-calves, 10 bullocks, 3 cows and 5 heifers were sold for Rs. 6,390. The total quantity of milk produced was 24,970 (32,708) lbs. Realisations from the sale of dairy produce amounted to Rs. 1,527 (Rs. 1,438).

260. *Hunsur.* In view of the decided advantages of breeding the Amrit Mahal stock on farming lines instead of rearing them on the ranching system in the Amrit Mahal department, a new Cattle Breeding Station at Hunsur was started. The strength of the stock was 234. There were 18 births and 33 deaths during the year.

261. *Hebbal.* The strength of the herd in the Dairy Farm was 70. Seventeen calves were born during the year. The dairy farm was progressing well, the total realisations being Rs. 1,676 (Rs. 2,407).

Sheep Breeding.

262. Sheep-breeding was continued at Hebbal, Yellachihalli and Ajjampur. The total strength in the three places was 607 (573). The births and deaths were 223 (217) and 94 (144), respectively.

263. The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association had 298 (290) members. The number of sheep under the control of the Association was 15,700 (15,000), of which 5,500 (5,000) were local white, 1,500 (1,600) cross-bred and the rest were mixed. The number of animals machine-shorn was 19,915 (19,911). Dipping with 'kymac' lotion was continued. Five thousand three hundred and eighty-four sheep were thus treated. The total quantity of wool received from members was 6,445 lbs. (5,118 lbs.) apart from 4,625 lbs. of mixed wool purchased from the local wool dealers.

264. The Sheep Breeders' Association, Mysore, was started for the Mysore district on the same lines as the one at Kolar. Two thousand four hundred and seventy sheep were machine shorn and 1,412 (1,399) were dipped with 'kymac' lotion.

265. Sheep improvement work was taken up in the Closepet Rural Welfare Centre. A Sheep Breeders' Association was started at Closepet and it has 29 members and the number of sheep under its control is 680.

Poultry farming.

266. Poultry farming received increased attention. In addition to the centres already existing at Hebbal, Ajjampur, Nagenahalli, Yellachihalli and Closepet, new centres were opened at Sree Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala, Chikkanhalli, Shimoga and Chickmagalur. The total egg production in all the centres was 64,937 (60,489). Five thousand and seventy-three eggs were incubated, the highest percentage in a single batch being as high as 90 (92·3). Three hundred and sixty-five cocks, 66 hens, 830 chicken and 5,830 fertile eggs for hatching were sold. The total income of the poultry farms was Rs. 9,767 and the expenditure was Rs. 11,884.

(iii) Sericulture.

Condition of the silk industry.

267. The silk industry in general continued to suffer owing to the stock of imported foreign silks being sold at lower rates than the local manufactures. The prices of the Mysore raw silk and cocoons, however, showed an improvement from December 1939 with the rise in prices of Chinese silks from that period.

Area under mulberry.

268. The area under mulberry increased from 27,188 acres in 1938-39 to 30,000 acres during the year. One hundred and fifty cart-loads of mulberry cuttings and 16,500 saplings were supplied from Government Silk farms to the sericulturists free of cost. There were at the end of the year 88 mulberry *topes*. With a view to growing a large number of mulberry trees as early as possible, arrangements were made in co-operation with the Forest department to raise mulberry trees in forests near about the sericultural areas. Grafting experiments were undertaken to combine the good qualities of the local mulberry with those of the foreign varieties, a number of which suited to tropical climates have been obtained from Japan, Korea, and China and have been planted in Government farms. The results obtained so far are encouraging. The grafted plants bear much bigger leaves than either the local mulberry or the pure foreign varieties grown here by themselves, and the yield is nearly twice as much as that obtained by the local seedling bush.

Seed supply.

269. Nine Government and 27 aided grainages worked during the year. The adverse seasonal conditions during the first half of the year affected the demand for disease-free layings. In spite of this the Government grainages were able to maintain their level of production. The total supply of disease-free layings from Government grainages to sericulturists was 46,95,811 (46,26,296) and the quantity supplied from the aided grainages was 5,717,482 (5,406,030). As the demand for cross-breed layings has been very heavy and as the existing institutions have not been able to cope with the demand, Government have sanctioned the starting of one Government grainage at Ummathur and ten more aided grainages at other places. The Department paid special attention to the rearing of foreign races of silk-worms

and to increasing the supply of higher and quicker yielding cross-breed layings, the demand for which is steadily increasing. In certain cases the yield for 100 disease-free layings of foreign races has increased to 88 lbs. and for 100 cross-breed layings to 98 lbs.

Research, experiment and propaganda.

270. Experimental work in regard to (i) hibernation of imported univoltine and bivoltine silk-worm eggs, and (ii) refrigeration of seed cocoons and eggs from the same (combined) undertaken during 1938-39 at the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna, continued to be carried on.

271. Experiments conducted on the farms related to manures suited to mulberry and correlated rearings, improvement of local mulberry grafting, comparative merits of bush and tree mulberry leaf and of leaves from seedlings and cuttings, the rearing and crossing of foreign races of silk-worms, the preservation of silk-worm eggs and cocoons by refrigeration, the determination of the sex of papæ in cocoons and the value of seed cocoons obtained from different localities for purposes of propagation.

272. The staff on propaganda work toured in the several sericultural areas, collected statistics, ascertained the requirements of the sericulturists in regard to mulberry cuttings, mulberry saplings and disease-free layings, and arranged for supplies of these requirements in time from Government farms and aided grainages. Improved methods of rearing, such as brushing eggs gently before hatching, to secure uniform hatching, giving suitable feeding and space to the young worms, cleaning the worms by using paddy husk, mounting worms thinly on *chandrikes* and harvesting of cocoons on the fourth day of mounting were all demonstrated in the rearing houses of sericulturists, many of whom adopted these improvements with satisfactory results. The sericulturists were shown the advantages of using the powder of groundnut oil cake and ammonium sulphate as manure for mulberry gardens and some of them applied those manures with good results. Arrangements were made to stock such manure for sale in the Central Silk Farms.

273. With a view to studying how far the existing foreign races of silk-worms in Mysore could be improved by

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conducting rearings in a hill station, the starting of a silk farm on the Biligirirangan hills was sanctioned, as an experimental measure. For use in the above research schemes, layings of ten new races of foreign worms most of which were of European origin, were imported from Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Persia and France.

Filature and reeling.

274. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., continued to work two filatures, one at Mysore and the other at T.-Narsipur. The filature at T.-Narsipur was expanded by installing additional basins and the total number of basins in the filature owned by the Company amounted to 150 basins of which 48 basins worked at Mysore. A quantity of about 20,900 lbs. of silk was produced in these filatures. There was a ready demand in India for the silk produced and some quantity of silk was supplied to Australia also and further enquiries have been received from this country. As the demand for well reeled high grade Mysore silk is steadily on the increase, the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., propose to start two more branches at suitable centres. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., at Channapatna also propose to start a filature as an adjunct to the Mills.

275. The silk testing section of the Department which was started at Mysore during 1938-39 continued to work and issued certificates.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

Contagious diseases.

276. The incidence of rinderpest was severe in the Bangalore district and spread to all the taluks. The Kolar district which was free from the disease for the past few years got infection from the bordering Madras Presidency. By timely action, the epidemic was brought under control. The disease also appeared in seven taluks of the Tumkur district. In the Shimoga and Hassan districts timely action was taken to suppress the disease by preventing the movement of cattle from the infected areas. The number of animals protected was 70,057 (101,602).

277. Anthrax was severe in Nagamangala taluk. The number of animals protected against the disease was 36,960 (28,865). Haemorrhagic septicæmia was less severe than

in the previous year. Including the two pending from the last year there were 400 outbreaks during the year; 387 (458) were attended to and 20,152 (23,525) inoculations performed.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

278. There were 81 (79) veterinary institutions in the State. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 324,319 (355,888) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 23,458 (22,438) and 36,645 (31,081), respectively.

Rural veterinary aid.

279. The veterinary officers treated 66,174 (82,802) cases, operated on 1,214 (1,792) cattle and castrated 62,662 (52,146) animals during their tours. The staff attended 116 (97) cattle fairs.

Scientific Section.

280. The work on Johne's disease, subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was continued. The period of sanction for the scheme terminating by the end of July 1940, a request was made to the Council for its extension for a further period of two years.

281. Many generous endowments for the construction of veterinary institutions were received.

(v) The Serum Institute.

Sera and Vaccines.

282. The Mysore Serum Institute prepared and supplied to places outside the State and to the Mysore Civil Veterinary Department 254,456 (265,000) and 364,932 (469,000) unit doses, respectively, of products of various kinds. The quantity of black-quarter bacterin supplied to the Department was 180,938 (177,600) unit doses. The Governments of Hyderbad, Patiala, Jodhpur, Ajmeer, Agra, Lucknow, Gwalior, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar States, Poona, Allahabad, Pondicherry, Coimbatore, Coorg and many other Indian States and British Indian Provinces continued to obtain their requirements from the Institute. The new biological products of the Institute were (1) anti-rinderpest serum; (2) anti-anthrax serum; (3) anti-hæmorrhagic septicæmia serum; (4) anti-blackquarter serum; (5) anti-fowl-cholera serum; (6) hæmorrhagic septicæmia vaccine; (7) blackquarter bacterin; (8) fowl-cholera vaccine; (9) sheep-pox vaccine; (10) rinderpest bull virus; (11) rinderpest goat virus and (12) poultry worm pills. The vaccines prepared

in the Research Section were (1) anthrax saponine vaccine; (2) anti-rabic vaccine and (3) fowl-pox vaccine. These were supplied free of cost for field trial. The scientific section prepared and distributed Urine Hormone.

283. The revenue realised from the sale of the biologicals was Rs. 1,02,289 (Rs. 1,17,900), as against a total expenditure of Rs. 72,108.

284. The Institute was visited by several distinguished persons from all over India.

(vi) Condition of the people.

Seasonal Conditions.

285. The rainfall was more than that in the previous year and adequate, except in parts of the Kolar and Tumkur districts. It was not quite timely in some parts of the Mysore, Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar districts as the early *mungar* rains held off for a while retarding the sowing operations. The subsequent rains eased the situation. In the Tumkur district the *hingar* rains were held up in some taluks, reducing the yield expected from dry crops. The outturn of crops was, however, generally good and the seasonal conditions were on the whole satisfactory. Remissions of assessment were granted on a liberal scale in places where there was total or partial failure of crops.

286. There was no marked variations in the prices of food stuffs and agricultural produce. As a result of the outbreak of war in Europe, there was a tendency for prices of essential commodities to rise. This was checked by the measures adopted by the Central and District committees appointed for controlling and fixing prices. Markets were well supplied with food grains. The labour classes found adequate employment. The several relief measures, public works and industrial schemes undertaken by the Government contributed to the prosperity of the people.

Cattle mortality.

287. There was a decrease in the total number of deaths of cattle in the State. But in respect of deaths due to sickness, the mortality in the Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore districts increased. Blackquarter, anthrax rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and other epidemics that appeared

in certain parts were promptly brought under control by the preventive measures taken by the officers of the Veterinary Department.

Accidental fires.

288. Five hundred and sixty-six cases of accidental fires resulted in the loss of 20 human lives, 125 heads of cattle, 105 goats, 88 fowls and 3 sheep and property valued at Rs. 1,99,748 (Rs. 2,68,605). Shimoga district reported the largest number of fires and the value of property affected there, was also the highest.

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

289. The following statement indicates the progress made by of the co-operative movement during the year:—

Particulars	1938-39	1939-40	Increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Number of Societies ...	1,899	1,895	—4
Do Members ...	1,40,077	42,934	+2,857
Paid-up share capital ...	53,34.747	53,11,743	—23,004
Deposits from individuals ..	123,67,976	120,24,798	—3,43,178
Deposits from societies ...	6,15,853	5,79,358	—36,495
Loans from Government (outstanding.	3,02,406	4,76,325	+1,73,919
Loans from Central Institutions (outstanding).	30,82,729	32,10,967	+1,28,238
Reserve Fund	35,21,168	36,58,978	+1,37,810
Other Funds	10,85,879	11,57,002	+72,123
Total Working Capital ...	263,10.758	264,19,210	+1,08,452
Loans recovered during the year ...	78,65,341	79,97,964	+1,32,623
Loans issued during the year ...	81,86,158	130,95,785	+49,09,627
Total turnover	920,66,536	940,34,809	+19,68,273
Net Profits	3,35,544	3,90,674	+55,130

Loans.

290. The amounts borrowed by societies from the financing banks came to Rs. 3,69,840 (Rs. 4,46,093). Loans to the extent of Rs. 29,10,300 (Rs. 25,04,800) were issued to members for productive purposes, Rs. 30,67,400 (Rs. 18,88,200) for redeeming previous encumbrances, Rs. 20,38,600 (Rs. 14,45,400) for constructing, purchasing and repairing houses, Rs. 2,19,500 (Rs. 1,02,400) for paying land revenue, Rs. 25,41,700, (Rs. 6,25,500) for non-productive, purposes and Rs. 23,18,700 (Rs. 11,73,800) for maintenance charges.

Central Banks.

291. There were 10 central societies at the end of the year, of which 8 were financing banks and two for co-operative education and propaganda and co-ordination. Their total membership stood at 1,769 (1,756). Their share

Rs 11,27,934 (Rs. 9,75,914). Their total transactions amounted to Rs. 11,88,406 (Rs. 20,17,614), which resulted in a net profit of Rs. 11,876 (Rs. 10,614).

303. The Bangalore City Housing Co-operative Society, had 848 (857) members with a working capital of Rs. 3,69,451 (Rs. 3,94,699). It had a share capital of Rs. 60,955 (Rs. 61,577) and a reserve fund of Rs. 10,142 (Rs. 8,748). The borrowings amounted to Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. 1,10,000), and the total turnover to Rs. 4,11,162 (Rs. 5,43,212). The net profit realised was Rs. 4,172 (Rs. 3,571).

Co-operative Societies for Depressed Classes.

304. There were 159 (168) societies for the Depressed Classes. These societies had a membership of 4,067 (4,910) a share capital of Rs. 20,018 (Rs. 23,625), a deposit of Rs. 3,210 (Rs. 4,560) a reserve fund of Rs. 8,232, (Rs. 6,328), and a working capital of Rs. 96,346 (Rs. 1,26,569). The total loans outstanding against the members of these societies amounted to Rs. 1,04,312 (Rs. 1,16,547). The total transactions of these societies amounted to Rs. 32,174 (Rs. 54,593), resulting in a net profit of Rs. 843 (Rs. 1,877).

Central Land Mortgage Bank.

305. The lending operations of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank were further extended to six (4) more taluks and one sub-taluk. The membership and paid-up share capital of the Bank were 207 (209) and Rs. 1,09,900 (Rs. 89,850), respectively. The reserve fund at the close of the year stood at Rs. 12,423 (Rs. 10,492). The working of the Bank resulted in a net profit of Rs. 19,327 (Rs. 13,697). The Bank received subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 1,65,600 (Rs. 1,25,300) towards the fourth and fifth series of debentures carrying interest at 3½ per cent. The total borrowings of the Bank under the four series of debentures so far issued amounted to Rs. 10,91,700 (Rs. 9,26,100).

306. In 356 (240) cases, loans amounting to Rs. 3,18,515 (Rs. 2,42,155) were sanctioned and 94 (113) applications for loans amounting to Rs. 1,39,856 (Rs. 1,64,397) were rejected. The amount of loans disbursed was Rs. 2,16,845 (Rs. 2,47,030) in 267 (220) cases. The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Bank from the inception till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 14,06,325

(Rs. 11,01,040) in 1,215,876 cases, out of which a sum of Rs. 12,61,600 (Rs. 10,44,765) had been disbursed in 1,074 (807) cases,

307. The demand and collection under loans were Rs. 1,05,196 (Rs. 80,668), and Rs. 1,02,525 (Rs. 71,702) respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,670 (Rs. 8,966) unrecovered at the end of the year. The percentage of overdues to demand was 2·54 (10·95).

Primary Land Mortgage Societies.

308. There were 37 (32) Land Mortgage societies working at the beginning of the year and five more were added. They had a membership of 5,861 (5,081), a share capital of Rs. 1,25,270 (Rs. 1,08,870) and a reserve fund of Rs. 4,593 (Rs. 3,655). The outstanding loans against members amounted to Rs. 10,01,648 (Rs. 8,96,4671). The total working capital and transactions were Rs. 12,12,210 (Rs. 10,06,404) and Rs. 12,20,856 (Rs. 10,01,648) respectively.

Finance.

309. A total expenditure of Rs. 1,59,884 (Rs. 1,48,990) was incurred by Government on the administration of the Department.

Forests.

Area and Classification.

310. The total area of forests at the close of the year was 4633·13 square miles, made up of the following :—

		Sq. miles.
State Forests and Plantations	...	3,751·93
Reserved lands under Section 4	...	201·04
Do do 35	...	75·54
Minor Forests	...	408·89
Village Forests	...	90·59
Other lands under the management of the Department	...	105·14
Total	...	4,633·13

311. *Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.*—Out of 43 blocks which were due for settlement, nine (six) blocks covering an area of 23·34 square miles were settled. One hundred and eighty miles and five furlongs of permanent demarcation lines were newly cut.

Nineteen State forests with an aggregate area of 700 sq. miles inclusive of enclosures and overlaps were surveyed. In addition, special survey works were done in five places. One thousand five hundred and fifty copies of maps of former years and 18 copies of maps received printed were hand coloured. Maps of 19 State forests were fair-drawn and made ready for printing. The southern half of an up-to-date State forest map of Mysore was compiled. The fair-drawn map of six State forests surveyed during 1938-39 on a scale of four inches to a mile and one consolidated working plan map of the forests of Bhadravati division on a scale of one inch to a mile were printed and published.

312. Out of a total area of 3,693·91 square miles of State forests, 1,891·82 square miles were provided with regular working plans, and 499·31 square miles with provisional working plans. Four thousand nine hundred and fifteen acres and five guntas were traversed by the enumeration party at a cost of Rs. 1,180. Twenty-two thousand, nine hundred and fifty trees were enumerated during the year. Of these, 22,135 trees were healthy, 624 dying and 191 dead. The enumerated trees were between 9 inches and 54 inches in girth.

Communications and buildings.

313. A sum of Rs. 20,868 was spent on roads, and bridges, Rs. 16,025 on new buildings and Rs. 5,703 on repairs to old buildings.

Protection.

314. Special fire-protection was attempted over an area of 2,331,206 acres, and an area of 2,329,640 acres was successfully protected. Experiments to check the spread of disease among sandal trees were continued in the Forest Research Laboratory, and in the Hassan district.

Grazing.

315. Owing to failure of rains and consequent scarcity of fodder in certain parts, free grazing was permitted in several forests in the Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Hassan and Bhadravati divisions.

Sylviculture.

316. The natural regeneration of teak in all forests was poor, while that of *honne* in the deciduous and semi-moist belts, *nagasampige, kiralbhogi, devadari* and wild cardamom in felled areas, regenerated profusely in the moist evergreen zones. The regeneration of *nandi, mathi,*

dindiga, jambe and *yettega* in the deciduous belt and of *dhuma, sura-honne, dhupa* and *balagi* in the ghat forests was satisfactory. In the Kolar district, the regeneration of *bilijale, devadari, kare, chigare* and *seethapala* was fair.

317. Dibbling of sandal seeds under bushes and under suitable hosts were continued in all the divisions. The total area dibbled was 13,554 acres.

318. The total area of regular teak plantations was 13,155 acres.

319. In the pole and scrub forests worked under coppice with standards, reproduction by coppice-shoots in the exploited coupes was generally satisfactory.

Afforestation.

320. Teak plantations were raised in 508 (403) acres. The total area of teak plantations under the management of the Department is now 13,155 (12,647·25) acres or 20·55 (19·45) square miles. Extensive plantings of casuarina were carried out in the Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan Tumkur and Mysore districts and at Bhadravati to meet the growing demand for this class of wood in cities and for industrial purposes. The Agri-cum-Forestry method of raising casuarina plantations was continued and gave good results. Important fuel species were raised by sowing in all the maidan tracts. Afforestation work continued on the Chamundi, Gopalaswami, Bababudan, Ratnagiri and Nandi hills, in the Talkad sand dunes and Hulikere blocks. Large plantations of economic species like eucalyptus, cinchona, cashewnut, tamarind and honne were raised in some of the divisions. On account of the growing importance of non-teak timber, raising of plantations of mixed species of soft woods on a large scale has been started.

Exploitation (a) Timber.

321. The quantities of timber cut in forests brought to depots and sold during the year were 707,455 (760,475), 636,809 (703,616) and 579,658 (601,719) cubic feet, respectively. In addition 8,173 (2,986) balagi poles were exploited in the Ghat forests of the Shimoga-Sagar divisions and 7,354 (2,985) of them carted to the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, for treatment and supply to the Mysore Electrical Department. One lakh sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven (106,307) junglewood sleepers were prepared in the Shimoga division and 110,618 (97,789) of them carted to the Wood Preservation Plant at Bhadravati

for treatment and supply to several Departments. Eight thousand eight hundred and fifteen (6,000) *kiralbogi* sleepers were prepared in the Sagar division for supply to the Mysore State Railway. Seven thousand three hundred and fifty-four (4,720) "ascu" treated balagi and 72,606 dhuma poles were supplied to the Electrical department and Mysore State Railway. A quantity of 75,729 c.ft. of timber of all kinds was supplied to the Kolar Gold Field Mining Company.

(b) Sandalwood.

322. The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 2,537 (2,168) tons. The supplies to the Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, came to 1,430 (1,373) tons of prepared wood. A quantity of 336 (286) tons of good wood and 252 (190) tons of white wood was sold in retail, from the Kotis in the State, the revenue realised being Rs. 1,97,419 (Rs. 1,37,382). The net receipts from the sale of sandalwood oil treated as forest revenue were Rs. 11,19,695 (Rs. 7,61,541).

(c) Fuel.

323. The realisations from the sale of firewood and charcoal amounted to Rs. 1,29,937 (Rs. 1,37,382). Fuel supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, tobacco barns, Silk Factory, Palace Gajasala, Mysore Paper Mills reached 11,745 (16,664) tons, and the quantity of firewood and charcoal supplied to Mysore Iron and Steel Works was 8,953 tons and 1,78,445 tons, respectively. A quantity of 5,514 (10,092) tons of bamboo valued at Rs. 68,418 (Rs. 1,21,106) was supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills. The supply of fuel to the Government Bitumen Emulsion Plant at Hassan was taken up for the first time.

Saw Mill.

324. The Saw mill at Shimoga worked for 304 (305) days. The quantity of timber sawn was 78,675 (82,864) cubic feet, the quantity of sawn materials obtained being 41,977 (45,512) c.ft. The expenditure in the Saw mill was Rs. 13,519 (Rs. 11,583). A sum of Rs. 2,133 was spent for the improvements to the machinery and buildings.

Wood Preservation Plant.

325. The Wood Preservation Plant at Bhadravati worked for 291 (286) days and 186,323 (151,323) c.ft. of timber consisting of sleepers, balagi poles, fence posts, tree guards and other materials were treated for supply to the various Government Departments.

326. The equipment of the laboratory was completed. The timber-testing and timber-peeling machines were set up and preliminary trials conducted and a small gas generator was provided. For raising a demonstration plantation and studying the conservation of soils a parcel of land measuring 19·25 acres adjoining the Indian Institute of Science was got retransferred from the Government of India. Microscopic investigation of sixty species of commercial woods was done in the wood technological section. The wood working section on a semi-commercial scale was started in the laboratory to find an outlet for jungle wood in the shape of manufactured articles. During the year Rs. 2,152 worth of jungle wood furniture was manufactured in the laboratory.

Forest Research Laboratory.

327. The quantity of *jalari* and *sagade* lac obtained and supplied to the Lac Factory at Mysore City was 677 maunds (1,209 maunds) and 21 maunds (51 maunds), respectively.

Lac Cultivation.

328. One elephant was presented to the temple at Tirupathi; one was captured and one presented by the Palace, Mysore. At the end of the year there were 50 elephants under the control of the Department. The quantity of timber drawn and the number of balagi poles dragged was 723,197 c.ft. and 4,629 respectively.

Elephants.

329. The Game staff which was being continued year after year on a temporary basis was made permanent.

Game sanctuary.

330. At the end of the year, there were 305 (309) families of *Kunbies* with a population of 1,645 (1,644) settled in 28 villages.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbies.

331. The number of cases for disposal was 1,894 inclusive of 175 cases carried over from last year. Of these, 1,760 cases were disposed of. The amount of composition fees recovered was Rs. 15,530. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported was 95 and the number of cases disposed of 136, including some of the pending cases of previous year. The amount of damages recovered was Rs. 1,820 (Rs. 1,654).

Forest offences.

332. The surplus revenue from the Department amounted to Rs. 17,02,289 and the expenditure on conservancy and works was Rs. 9,75,879.

Finance.

CHAPTER VI—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade.

General.

333. The total rail-borne trade in merchandise registered an increase from 21,470,895 maunds* valued at Rs. 20,75,56,152 in 1938-39 to 22,688,179 maunds valued at Rs. 21,73,86,122 in 1939-40. There was thus an increase of 5·6 per cent in volume and 4·7 per cent in value. This was due to increases both under imports and exports.

Imports.

334. The total imports by railway were 14,866,491 maunds (14,257,786 maunds) valued at Rs. 12,71,71,485 (Rs. 12,37,52,348). There was a decline under imports in rice from 5·23 lakhs of pallas in 1938-39 to 4·54 lakhs of pallas during the year. This was more than offset by the increase in imports of wheat and wheat flour which rose from 447,718 maunds in 1938-39 to 489,660 maunds in 1939-40. Raw material imports showed a considerable increase from 5,829,001 maunds to 6,462,024 maunds. There was a marked increase in the case of petrol and kerosine oil also. Imports of these amounted to 2,752,375 gallons and 4,397,486 gallons, respectively, as against 2,612,993 gallons and 3,819,090 gallons in the previous year. In the case of raw cotton, the quantity imported increased by 1·4 per cent from 247,653 maunds in 1938-39 to 251,104 maunds. Manufactures and machinery also registered an increase. The quantity of manufactures imported amounted to 3,817,062 maunds valued at Rs. 7,75,07,947 and the value of machinery imported was estimated at Rs. 118·54 lakhs (Rs. 87 lakhs).

Exports.

335. The total rail-borne exports increased from 7,213,109 maunds valued at Rs. 8,38,03,804 in 1938-39 to 7,721,688 maunds valued at Rs. 9,02,14,637 in 1939-40. There was thus an increase of 7 per cent in quantity and 7·6 per cent in value.

336. In the export trade, there were heavy increases in the exports of paddy, ragi, jaggery, chillies (dry),

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* The maunds mentioned in this section denote Railway maunds (82 2/7 lbs.)

corriander, and tobacco; while there was falling off under jawar, bajra, coffee, groundnut seed, cocoanut, betel-nut, cardamom and refined sugar. In the case of coffee, however, the figures of export by rail are not material because the bulk of the exports from the State are by road through the frontier toll-gates. One hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and one maunds and 6,892 maunds respectively of betel-nuts and cardamom were exported as compared with 139,731 maunds and 9,704 maunds in the previous year. The exports of refined sugar declined from 565,898 maunds valued at Rs. 56,94,349 in 1938-39 to 420,614 maunds valued at Rs. 54,50,780 in 1939-40. The quantity of jaggery exported, however, rose by 75·3 per cent from 93,975 maunds in 1938-39 to 164,489 maunds. In the case of raw materials there was a decrease in exports of groundnut seed and groundnut oil. The quantity of groundnut seed exported was 644,679 maunds (1,018,865 maunds). In the case of groundnut oil though there was a decrease in volume from 63,139 maunds to 53,371 maunds, there was an increase in value due to rise in prices. The exports of copra also decreased from 361,142 maunds valued at Rs. 40,52,161 to 283,652 maunds valued at Rs. 42,91,782.

337. There was a noticeable improvement in the quantity of raw cotton exported. It increased by 73·8 per cent from 28,659 maunds in 1938-39 to 49,836 maunds.

338. The market for Mysore silk which had a set back in the previous year showed a slight improvement. The exports during the year amounted to 6,986 maunds valued at Rs. 24,64,754 as against 5,384 maunds valued at Rs. 17,35,948 in 1938-39.

339. There was a heavy increase in the exports of cotton piece goods (Indian). The quantity increased from 8,027,209 lbs. in 1938-39 to 9,550,738 lbs. in 1939-40.

Road-borne trade.

340. The arrangements made by the Department for the collection of statistics of road-borne trade at all the important Government-managed frontier toll-gates of the State were continued. It was found that the total trade by road during the year amounted to 4,156,240 maunds valued at Rs. 3,48,02,957, of which, the

imports accounted for 1,867,448 maunds valued at Rs. 1,45,89,004 and the exports 2,288,792 maunds valued at Rs. 2,02,13,953.

(ii) Industries.

Large Industrial Establishments.

341. The total number of large industrial establishments in the State during the calendar year 1939 was 366, employing on an average 65,403 (62,593) persons daily. Of the above, 332 were perennial concerns and the remaining 34 were seasonal ones.

Cotton Mills.

342. There were nine cotton mills working in the State, the total number of spindles and looms at work in these mills being 349,147 and 2,573, respectively. The total quantity of piece goods produced during the statistical year ending 31st March 1940 was 12,816,000 lbs. (11,974,000 lbs.) equivalent to 40,862,000 yards (38,500,000 yards). In addition to the above mills, about 50 smaller power loom factories employing on an average ten or more persons per day were engaged in producing cotton goods.

Woollen Mills.

343. There were three large-scale woollen mills working in the State. The number of spindles and looms working in these mills during the calendar year 1939 was 8,463 (5,803) and 322 (323), respectively. The average number of persons employed daily in all the mills during the year 1939 was 1,271 (1,143). The total production of woollen goods during the calendar year amounted to 1,355,548 lbs. (1,673,240 lbs.) valued at Rs. 11,99,943 (Rs. 12,70,838). In addition to the three mills, there were six concerns engaged in the manufacture of druggets.

Iron and Steel Works.

344. There was an increase in the production of foundry pig iron in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, the quantity produced during the year 1940 amounting to 29,636 tons (27,296 tons). The total quantity of steel ingots, steel sections and steel billets produced at the above works during the year ending 31st March 1940 was 55,086 tons.

Engineering Works and Workshops.

345. There were 13 Engineering Works and Workshops employing ten or more persons per day, working in

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the State during the year 1939. The average daily number of persons employed in all these concerns was 1,562.

Metal. Factories

346. There were two concerns engaged in the manufacture of brassware, two in the manufacture of silver-ware and one in drawing, polishing and electroplating of metalware.

Oil Mills.

347. There were eight large scale oil mills working in the State employing on an average ten or more persons per day. The total number of persons employed in all these mills was 350. In addition to the above, there were about half a dozen smaller concerns engaged in oil seed crushing.

Sugar Industry.

348. The Sugar Factory at Mandya was engaged in milling sugarcane for 267 days during the year. The total quantity of sugar produced in the factory was 27,291 tons (29,520 tons). Almost all the sugar produced was sold in South India.

Tanning Industry.

349. There were 21 (17) tanneries working in the State. The average number of persons employed daily in all these tanneries was 1,917 (1,370). The total production in the ten tanneries which furnished returns to the Department amounted to 2,276,000 lbs. during the year ending 31st March 1940.

Match Factory.

350. As in the previous year, only one factory was engaged in the production of matches. The total quantity of matches produced in this factory during the year was 23,600 gross of boxes (49,026 gross of boxes). The fall in production was mainly due to continued keen competition from the match factories in Madras Presidency.

Central Industrial Workshop.

351. The total value of work turned out at the Central Industrial Workshop was Rs. 1,39,303 (Rs. 1,35,053). The major portion of work was done for the Government Electrical Department. Facilities were provided for training 10 students sent by the Indian Institute of Science, the College of Engineering and the School of Engineering. Apart from these, 55 trade apprentices received training at the Workshop.

Government Soap Factory.

352. The Government Soap Factory continued to work satisfactorily. The total sales amounted to Rs. 5,39,329 (Rs, 4,86,385).

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Government Porcelain Factory.

353. The articles manufactured by the Government Porcelain Factory such as electrical insulators were in good demand. The amount realised by sales was Rs. 1,09,912.

Government Electric Factory.

354. The important articles manufactured by the Government Electric Factory are electrical hardware, water meters, scientific and prismatic instruments, bakelite articles and transformers. The amount realised by the sale of these articles was Rs. 3,84,899.

Government Silk Weaving Factory.

355. The work of the Government Silk Weaving Factory continued to be satisfactory. The total sales amounted to Rs. 2,33,912 (Rs. 1,89,000). The articles manufactured by the Factory were in good demand and action is being taken to increase production.

Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

356. The total output of several kinds of medicinal preparations in the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory was 1,31,995 lbs. (1,26,758 lbs). The total sales amounted to Rs. 1,65,129 (Rs. 1,41,727).

357. The scheme for the manufacture of liver extracts is progressing. The scheme for the manufacture of sodium and potassium acetate has been taken up.

Bitumen Section.

358. *Bangalore.*—The total production of bitumen emulsion was 603,000 gallons (648,190 gallons). The amount realised in sales was Rs. 2,14,294 (Rs. 2,17,781). The installation of a duplicate unit of machinery and a building at a cost of Rs. 8,430 were sanctioned.

359. *Mysore.*—There was an increasing demand for bitumen emulsion. To meet this a duplicate plant at a cost of Rs. 11,570 was installed. The total quantity produced was 754,350 gallons (679,265 gallons). The total value of emulsion supplied to the Public Works Department, Railways and the Palace was Rs. 2,60,091.

360. *Hassan.*—The total production was 238,395 gallons (10,590 gallons) and the total value of sales was Rs. 99,373 (Rs. 2,739). Most of the stock was supplied to the Public Works Department and the Muncipalities of Davangere and Chickmagalur.

Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore.

361. The machinery and other equipment required for the manufacture of oil paints were obtained and erected. Regular manufacture of oil paints was taken up in addition

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to other lines of manufactures. The amount realised by the sale of Shellac paint and varnishes, oil paints, lac polishes, sealing wax and miscellaneous articles produced in the Factory was Rs. 44,387 (Rs. 31,580).

Khadi Centres.

362. There were 4,000 spinners and 176 weavers working at the Badanaval Centre. The total production of khadi in 1939-40 was 117,436 sq. yards (112,209 sq. yards) valued at Rs. 55,575 (Rs. 58,924). The total value of sales, including the sales of the Branch Wool Spinning Centre at Kolar, amounted to Rs. 75,322 (Rs. 76,571). Government Departments purchased khadi valued at Rs. 16,895.

363. In the Kolar Wool Spinning Centre, woollen fabrics worth Rs. 5,393 were produced. The realisations from sales amounted to Rs. 8,055. In the Hosur and Bageshpur khadi centres, the production was valued at Rs. 4,506 and the realisations amounted to Rs. 5,275.

364. In the non-departmental khadi centres at Aimangala, Ajjampur and Tagadur, khadi worth Rs. 26,631 was produced; the value of khadi sold amounted to Rs. 25,265.

Industrial Education.

365. There were ten industrial schools and one trade school working under the control of the Department. The total number of students who were under training in all the above institutions was 2,202 (1,888). The total expenditure incurred on industrial education, amounted to Rs. 1,50,608, of which a sum of Rs. 1,33,696 was spent on institutions maintained by the Department and the balance of Rs. 16,912 was distributed as annual grants to private industrial schools and home industries classes. Three hundred and forty-nine scholarships amounting to Rs. 10,591 were disbursed. The output of the Industrial schools was valued at Rs. 33,109 and realisation from sales amounted to Rs. 31,455.

Home Industries.

366. The total number of students who were under training in all the 14 home industries classes was 891 (679). The total annual grant given by the Department was Rs. 9,880 (Rs. 8,400). Facilities were provided by the Department for the display and sale of articles produced in these institutions in several exhibitions held in the State including the Dasara Exhibition.

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Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

367. In the training section of the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, arrangements were made for imparting training in art-drawing, painting, modelling, designing and industrial art. Three hundred and fifty-six (412) students were under training and 48 (35) students of the Government high schools attended the fitters' and machine-shop classes of the Institute. The total number of scholarships granted was 108 (100) of the value of Rs. 8,538 (Rs. 7,712). The total expenditure incurred on the Training section of the Institute amounted to Rs. 43,590 (Rs. 46,633). The total value of articles produced in the Workshop section was Rs. 79,388 while the total sales amounted to Rs. 68,930.

Scholarships.

368. Six scholarships of the total value of Rs. 3,070 were awarded for the study of industrial subjects. Of these, two were awarded for the study of painting, commercial art, drawing and designing at Bombay; two for the study of dyeing and printing at the Government Central Textile Institute, Cawnpore, and one each for the study of industrial technology and fine arts at the Benares Hindu University and Santiniketan, Bengal, respectively.

Handloom weaving.

369. Propaganda for and demonstration of improved methods and appliances were carried out by peripatetic parties in 25 weaving centres. They visited 323 villages, introduced 385 new designs, trained 742 persons in the use of improved appliances and sold to the weavers appliances of the value of Rs. 2,453.

370. Nine yarn depots were opened in important weaving centres of the State for supplying yarn to the weavers at market rates. The value of yarn supplied amounted to Rs. 15,345. Eleven more depots were sanctioned.

Village Industries.

371. Among the rural industries already introduced and established on improved lines, mention may be made of the manufacture of agricultural and other implements of daily use, coir making, rope making, manufacture of lacquerware and wooden toys, reed-mat making, leather stitching, knitting, paper making by hand, pottery, oilseed crushing, coffee grinding, boot and shoe manufacturing, rattan work, manufacture of polish, *nakki* and *gota* making tanning and curing of hides and skins,

Weights and Measures Act.

372. The use of certified weights and measures is in force in 40 notified areas. The testing staff tested and stamped 21,217 (11,833) weights and measures. A sum of Rs. 990 was realised as testing fees.

Patents and designs.

373. Fifteen applications for patents were filed. Of these, five originated in Mysore, seven in India and the remaining three came from abroad. Seventeen applications were accepted. Twenty-nine certificates for renewal of patents were granted.

Factories Act.

374. There were 277 registered factories, of which 225 were perennial and 52 seasonal. The average number of persons employed in these factories was 30,042. The number of factories inspected was 273.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.

375. The number of ginning and pressing factories in the State remained unaltered, *viz.*, 21 and 7, respectively. The total number of bales pressed was 18,475.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

376. Of the 233 cases that came up for disposal before the Commissioner for workmen's compensation, 215 cases were disposed of. Of these, 68 related to accidents which proved fatal. Compensation amounting to Rs. 40,758 was deposited and Rs. 38,303 was distributed.

Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act.

377. The total number of boilers in the State at the close of the year was 256 (248), of which 252 were examined and licensed. The amount of fees collected was Rs. 6,240.

Emporiums and Sales Depots.

378. There were five emporiums—two in the State and one each in Bombay, Madras and Secunderabad—for purposes of display and sale of the industrial and commercial products of the State.

379. The sales at the Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 65,800 (Rs. 62,000) and at the depots in Bombay and Madras to Rs. 35,017 (Rs. 45,902) The value of sales in Secunderabad for two months amounted to Rs. 313.

Marketing survey.

380. The marketing survey of the agricultural and commercial products of Mysore State was continued. Brief summaries of reports on cereals, oil seeds, fruits and vegetables, special crops and live-stock products miscellaneous were issued.

381. As provided for under the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act XVI of 1939, action was taken to establish a regulated market at Davangere. The working

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of the Egg Grading machine was demonstrated at the Rural Welfare Centre, Dodballapur, and the Centre was allowed to use the apparatus.

Labour.

382. The total number of operatives employed in all the 370 (393) large Industrial Establishments in the State employing ten or more persons per day was 66,029 (62,593). Of these, 30,042 (26,089) were employed by the 277 factories notified under the Mysore Factories Act, 23,570 (23,241) by the four gold mining companies in the Kolar district and the remaining 12,417 (13,263) in 89 minor industrial concerns.

Labour.

383. The supply of labour during the year was reported to be adequate and absenteeism low. The labour conditions were generally satisfactory throughout the year.

Labour disputes.

384. The relation between the employers and employees in the State continued to be satisfactory except for three labour disputes—one at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, one at the Central Workshop, Mysore Railways, Mysore, and the third at the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd. The strikes involved about 1,500 people on the whole and were all composed satisfactorily.

Labour Welfare.

385. The Labour Welfare Board consisting of two representatives of employers, four representatives of labour and two representatives of the general public with the Labour Commissioner as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board, met three times and considered several subjects relating to labour welfare, the more important of which were the following:—

(i) Prohibition of employment and exploitation of child labour by small factories.

(ii) Extension of the provisions of the Mysore Factories Act to small factories using power employing less than ten persons.

(iii) Grant of holidays with pay.

(iv) Payment of compensation to workmen injured by accident for a shorter duration than the present waiting period of seven days.

(v) Introduction of provident fund scheme in big industrial concerns for the benefit of labour.

(vi) Regulation of hours of work in shops, and commercial establishments.

Mysore Maternity Benefit.

386. The total number of women employed in the industrial establishments in the State was 4,429 (4,206). Out of these, 207 women claimed maternity benefit under Section 6 (1) of the Maternity Benefit Act and 191 (179) women were paid maternity benefit. The total amount of maternity benefit paid by the industrial concerns was Rs. 3,108 (Rs. 3,198).

Joint-Stock Companies.

387. The number of joint-stock companies limited by shares was 190 (181) at the beginning of the year. Fifteen (19) new companies were registered, all of which were limited by shares. Two (3) went into voluntary liquidation, two (one) were compulsorily liquidated and sixteen (6) were struck off the roll. There were 205 (210) joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 20 were limited by guarantee and 185 (190) were limited by shares. The subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies were Rs. 2,63,67,608 and Rs. 2,47,71,546, respectively. There were 110 (104) companies incorporated outside the State but having a place of business in Mysore. The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the close of the year was 60 (57).

388. Two cases under Sections 72 and 73 of the Mysore Companies Act were launched in the Magistrate's Court, Bangalore. There were 311 societies registered under the Societies Registration Act. Sixteen were registered during the year and three were struck off the Register. The number of societies at the close of the year was 324.

389. The number of firms at the beginning of the year was 86. Forty-eight were registered under the Mysore Partnership Act and three were dissolved. There were 131 firms at the close of the year.

(iii) Posts and Telegraphs.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

390. There were 575 (571) post offices in the State. Forty-three (42) villages were newly provided with letter boxes. The locked-bag system was in force in 61 (54) villages. The total number of villages with letter boxes stood at 1,080 at the end of the year. There were 91 (94) telegraph offices working at the close of the year.

Broadcast receivers and wireless transmission Stations.

391. One thousand five hundred and fifty-five (908) licenses were issued for the working of broadcast receivers. Five licenses for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations were withdrawn and the sets impounded. Thirty-one (32) possession licenses were issued. One hundred and fifteen (78) commercial licenses and 28 (37) demonstration licenses were also issued. The fees for the issue of wireless licenses collected amounted to Rs. 18,156 (Rs. 10,927).

(iv) The Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

392. Certain material additions and alterations were effected in the Exhibition buildings. The old portion of the southern wing of the buildings was completely dismantled and the blocks B. C. D. and E. were extended and six booths of the open type constructed to make up for the loss of stalls caused by the dismantling. The new frontage of the buildings on the western side was extended and the ground floor was ready for occupation.

393. There was a fall in the revenue under gate money. The demand under stall-rent was Rs. 7,805 (Rs. 7,973) exclusive of arrears. The revenue from gate collections was Rs. 11,380 (Rs. 13,395).

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CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAYS AND ELECTRICITY.

Public Works.

Buildings.

394. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 16,21,848 of which Rs. 13,64,235 were spent on original works and Rs. 2,57,613 on repairs.

395. The total number of buildings for the different Departments, taken up for construction or improvements was 439, of which 226 were completed.

396. The following large building works were in progress: the construction of the District Office buildings and the General Hospital at Mandya costing Rs. 2,66,250 and Rs. 1,90,000 respectively; the New Mental Hospital at Bangalore costing Rs. 4,14,307; the Pathology block in the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore costing Rs. 1,44,500; the Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan costing Rs. 1,97,638; the New High School at Malleswaram, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,01,690; the Intermediate College at Shimoga, costing Rs. 1,86,109; improvements to the Government Electric Factory at Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,13,205; and the construction of the Post Office buildings at Mysore, costing Rs. 1,28,600.

Water Supply: Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works.

397. Revised rules for regulation of water supply in Bangalore City were approved and brought into force. A high percentage of purity of filtered water was maintained.

398. Two thousand and seventy million gallons of filtered water were pumped from the Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works to the combined Jewell Filters, Bangalore representing an average daily supply of 5·67 million gallons (5·84 million gallons) from this station.

399. The rainfall at Chamaraj Sagar was 41·38 inches (36·32 inches). The level of the reservoir on 30th June 1940 was 2,559, representing a storage of 2,304 million cubic feet. The storage was 157·45 million cubic feet more than that of the previous year. At the present rate of consumption, the storage is expected to last for nearly three rainless years after allowing for evaporation and other losses.

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Hessarghatta.

400. The average rainfall was 33·25 inches. The major and minor feeder tanks were maintained in good condition. Wet irrigation to the extent of 60 acres was allowed.

Soldevanhalli Pumping Station.

401. All the pumps worked satisfactorily. About 207 million gallons of water were pumped to supplement the supply from Thippagondanhalli.

Combined Jewell Filters.

402. All the pumps and machinery were maintained in a satisfactory condition. Certain improvements were effected in the Chlorination process. The Bacteriological analysis was satisfactory.

Distribution.

403. The average daily consumption of water in Bangalore City was 3·455 million gallons ranging up to 3·7 million gallons during the summer months. The average daily supply for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 2·07 million gallons and that for industrial concerns in the City was ·25 million gallons. The average daily consumption in both the City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 5·7 million gallons (5·6 million gallons). About 2,600 additional meters were installed. The total water supply connections at the end of the year stood at 10,889 (10,327).

404. The other important works under execution in the Water Supply Division were: laying water supply mains in the extension near the New Mental Hospital, and in the extension near the Subedar Chattram Road, Bangalore, costing Rs. 65,200 and Rs. 46,000, respectively; proposals for constructing an additional storage tank at combined Jewell Filters, Bangalore, so as to have at least two days' supply there for renovating the Hessarghatta tank system and purchasing the Civil and Military Station plant and property at Turbanahalli are under consideration.

405. The outlay on the maintenance of Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works, Old and New, was Rs. 1,39,609 and Rs. 4,36,426, respectively.

Jog Falls Project.

406. The design and execution of both civil and hydraulic works of the project were transferred to the Public Works Department along with the financial control of the whole project. A committee was constituted with the Chief Engineer as Chairman to consider all the important details connected with the work. The services of Sir Henry Howard of Madras were also engaged to obtain

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expert advice on technical matters connected with the scheme.

407. It has been proposed to generate, for the present, 48,000 H. P. of electricity and an estimate for Rs. 280 lakhs was prepared, making necessary provision to generate ultimately 96,000 H.P. The preliminary works were put in hand.

Bridges.

408. The following important bridge works were in progress: over the Suvarnavathi on Hondrabal-Chamarajnagar road, costing Rs. 63,650; over the Vedavathi at Kellodu in the Chitaldrug district, costing Rs. 83,800; over the Vedavathi at Allapur in the Challakere taluk, costing Rs. 2,09,000; over the Dandavathi in the Shimoga District, costing Rs. 39,300; over the Thunga near Tirthahalli in the Shimoga District, costing Rs. 1,90,000; over the Vedavathi near the Yagati in the Kadur District, costing Rs. 29,100; and over the Veda river on Sakrepatna-Banavar Road in the Kadur District at a cost of Rs. 25,750.

409. Of these, the bridges over the Vedavathi river at Kellodu and over the Veda river on Sakrepatna-Banavar road were completed and opened for traffic.

Roads.

410. The total length of State Fund roads newly constructed was 2 miles 1½ furlongs at a cost of Rs. 29,782. One hundred and fifty-two miles of District Fund roads were also constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,95,378.

411. The following important road works were in progress: opening out the Chennagiri-Shivani road in the Shimoga District, costing Rs. 40,300; improving and metalling the *ghat* portion of Avinhalli-Karur road in the Shimoga District; the opening of a new road from Alur to Biccode in the Hassan District; improving the *ghat* portion of Bangalore-Mangalore road in the Hassan District; the opening of a new road from Hiriyur to Dharmapur in the Chitaldrug District; and widening banks and raising berms on Madras-Cannanore road.

412. Consequent on the 'pre-mixing' of a large portion of the Madras-Cannanore road and the improvements carried out to the road surface, it became necessary to widen the banks and improve the sides of the roads. These works were taken up and completed at a cost of Rs. 42,297. An outlay of Rs. 50,518 was also incurred on extending the

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culverts on the road. Six road works in the Tumkur District taken up out of Railway Cess Fund were also in progress. Six works in the Chitaldrug District undertaken out of Railway Cess Fund were completed and thrown open for traffic. The scheme for asphalting the surface of important roads out of Loan Funds was in progress. The roads asphalted were the Bangalore-Nilgiri road, the Bangalore-Mysore road, the Salem-Bellary road, the Cuddapah Railway-feeder road from Kolar to Kolar Gold Field and the Bangalore-Dharwar road. The maintenance of the State Fund and District Fund roads passing through towns and villages was ordered to be met by the Public Works Department without levying any contribution from the local bodies.

Expenditure on bridges and roads.

413. The total expenditure on roads and bridges was Rs. 32,17,901. The outlay on original works was Rs. 4,69,854. A sum of Rs. 27,48,047 was spent on the annual maintenance and the special repairs of roads and repairs of bridges.

414. The Aerodrome at Jakkur began to function from February 1940 and the work of formation of an Aerodrome at Mandakalli near Mysore was in rapid progress.

District Board Works.

415. The expenditure on District Board works executed by the Public Works Department both on original works and repairs was Rs. 6,79,691 of which a sum of Rs. 3,61,757 was incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of District Fund roads.

Irrigation.

416. The expenditure under "23. Irrigation Works, Original Works" amounted to Rs. 21,69,632 of which Rs. 20,09,504 was incurred on tanks and Rs. 1,60,128 on channels.

417. Large irrigation works of a protective nature are now being financed from the Irrigation Development Fund created for the purpose in May 1939.

418. The following large irrigation works were in progress: the Marconahalli reservoir in Kunigal taluk costing Rs. 22 lakhs, the Maralwadi tank in the Kankanhalli taluk, costing Rs. 4,75,180; the Alahalli tank in the Kankanhalli taluk, costing Rs. 2,30,000; the Byramangala tank in the Closepet taluk; costing Rs. 9,38,700; the Kamasamudram tank in the Bowringpet taluk costing Rs. 2,56,720; the Thippaganahalli tank in the Goribidnur taluk, costing Rs. 2½

lakhs; the Markandeya tank in the Bowringpet taluk, costing Rs. 3,10,000, the Thumbadi tank in the Koratagere taluk, costing Rs. 3,70,500, the Dalavoy tank in the Chiknaikanhalli taluk, costing Rs. 2,05,076, and the Hairige tank in the Hunsur taluk, costing Rs. 4,45,072. Of the above, works connected with the Kamasamudram and Hairige tanks were completed, and those relating to the Tumbadi and Dalavoy tanks were nearing completion. The expenditure incurred on works connected with major tanks was Rs. 18,39,151.

Tank Restoration

419. The restoration works of tanks are being taken up in accordance with a triennial programme. The total number of major tanks in the State is 2,656. The number of major tanks restored was 14, bringing the total number of tanks restored to end of 1939-40 to 2,427. The outlay incurred on restoration of minor tanks was Rs. 1,70,353. The total number of minor tanks in the State is 20,803. Forty-four minor tanks were restored during 1939-40. The total number of minor tanks restored stood at 5,118.

Channels and Anicuts.

420. Among the large works of this class that were in progress mention may be made of the construction of an anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halasur in Heggaddevankote taluk, costing Rs. 5,03,618, the Chandanahalli anicut in Kunigal taluk costing Rs. 1,43,580 and the Kudlur anicut channel in Belur taluk, costing, Rs. 1,43,500.

421. The total length of the river channels outside the scope of Krishnaraj Sagar Works maintained was 465 miles. The atchkat under the river channels and the area irrigated were 46,083 and 33,033 acres, respectively.

Damage to Irrigation Works.

422. Twenty-seven tank works and four channel works in the Shimoga Circle sustained damage on account of heavy rains. Prompt steps were taken to rectify the damage caused.

Grant and Outlay.

423. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,19,58,434 against which an outlay of Rs. 1,23,49,163 was incurred, including the expenditure on contribution works, and works of the district boards. The expenditure was thus more than the grant by Rs. 3,90,729. The total expenditure in the triennium ended June 1940 was more than that in the previous triennium by Rs. 83,31,256. The total grant from State Funds for works proper stood at Rs. 83,02,754 against which an

outlay of Rs. 87,22,678 was incurred, resulting in an excess expenditure of Rs. 4,19,924.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

424. The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 4,54,286 against the grant of Rs. 3,84,276. The number of works in progress and the number completed were 1,028 and 489, respectively.

Contribution Works.

425. The renovation works of the temples at Belur and Halebid were completed. Some minor works, such as improving the frontage of the Belur temple were in progress. An outlay of Rs. 3,210 was incurred in connection with the electrification of the Belur temple.

426. An outlay of Rs. 5,22,025 was incurred under this head of which Rs. 2,91,177 was on civil buildings, Rs. 17,936 on communications, Rs. 2,06,593 on miscellaneous public improvements and Rs. 6,319 on irrigation works.

Establishment, tools and plant charges.

427. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 10,65,848, and the expenditure under tools and plant was Rs. 57,206.

Krishnaraj Sagar and Allied Works.

Administrative measures.

428. The Irrigation Circle comprised of the Krishnaraj Sagar, Irwin Canal, Irwin Canal Construction and Lower Channels Divisions. The new project Sub-Division formed for the Bhadra Reservoir Project continued to be under the control of the Irrigation Circle till September 1939 when it was transferred to the Shimoga Circle. The Sub-Division with headquarters at Garudanahalli was abolished at the end of February 1940. A new Sub-Division with headquarters at Talagavadi, Malavalli taluk, sanctioned for the execution of Hebbakavadi and Nidaghatta branches of the Irwin Canal was formed on 1st March 1940. The Irwin Canal Tract Roads Sub-Division, Mandya, and the Project Sub-Division at Mandya and the Sub-Division at Kestur, were continued. The Krishnaraj Sagar Division which was being continued temporarily since the year 1911 was made permanent. The Office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, formed in November 1936 for the acquisition of properties coming under submersion of the Krishnaraj Sagar, was continued.

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Joint Gaugings.

429. Current meter gaugings were conducted jointly with the officers of Madras Government during the irrigation season of 1939 for verifying the curves of discharges of 1936 of the Hemavathi at Akkihebbal Standard Gauging Station. The Power Channel at Sivasamudram was gauged at a site about 600 feet downstream the head sluices at the Sivasamudram Anicut, jointly with the staff of the Madras Public Works Department, from 15th to 21st March 1940 and the results are being formulated. The zeroes of the gauges were checked and the cross-sections of the rivers Cauvery, Hemavathi and Lakshmanathirtha at the three standard stations, Chunchinakatte, Akkihebbal and Unduvadi, were taken during the first fortnight of October 1939 and of June 1940.

430. As in previous years, the meters required for gauging work during the year 1940-41 were rated jointly at Guindy Rating tank, Madras. In all, ten meters, four of Mysore and six of Madras, were rated. Since it was proposed to conduct joint gaugings of the Cauvery River at the upper anicut in Madras during the current year, six meters had to be rated for wire-cable suspension with fish-weight of 30 lbs. above and below the meter.

The Irwin Canal.

431. The total area for which water was made available for irrigation since October 1939 under the Cauvery and Lokasara Branches was 4,365 acres. The Shimsha Branch taking off from the 7th mile of the Maddur Branch made progress. The boring of the tunnel in the first mile of this Branch for a length of 1,366 feet has been completed. The Hebbakavadi and Nidaghatta branches also made good progress. The detailed estimate amounting to Rs. 5·59 lakhs for opening the Thuruganur branch for irrigating 10,000 acres was sanctioned and work was started. The total area for which water has been made available to end of June 1940 was 70,206 acres including 11,337 acres of Government waste lands. The extent actually under irrigation or the extent developed to end of June 1940 was 54,651 acres and 37 guntas (51,630 acres). The extent developed under sugarcane cultivation was about 18,000 acres, out of the extent of 54,651 acres actually under irrigation. Against the final grant of Rs. 11,63,500 (excluding receipts on account of acreage

contribution) for the Irwin Canal Works, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,30,687 (including suspense). The total outlay on the canal works from the commencement, taking into account the "Receipts on Capital" (excluding acreage contribution and sale value of lands and outlay on development works), came to Rs. 1,88,85,783.

432. The highest intensity of inflow into the reservoir was 73,433 cusecs (58,111 cusecs). Water was stored in the reservoir to plus 124 feet above bed of the river in August and October 1939. After impounding in June 1940, the water level in the reservoir rose to 117·24 on 30th June 1940 and on 1st July 1940 it was 119·64.

Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee.

433. The Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee met once and dealt with several problems connected with the Irwin Canal Scheme and development of irrigation thereunder. An important subject dealt with relates to the system of irrigation under the Irwin Canal tract. A modified programme of planting sugarcane and other crops in the III Section of the Irwin Canal has been arranged to be tried for three years.

Malaria Control.

434. In the Irwin Canal tract, several measures to check the spread of malaria were adopted. The Mandya tank was drained. The breaching of the Tank, also sanctioned in the interest of the health of the town, was undertaken. As an anti-malaria measure, the Vaidyanathapur and Byron channels running close to Maddur town limits are proposed to be canalised. With a view to checking the mosquito nuisance in the newly built Travellers' Bungalow at Maddur, an extent of 160 acres of wet lands around the bungalow is proposed to be converted into dry and all nearby *hallas* and channels lined properly. The subject of malaria control in villages is being examined in detail by a Committee of Officers.

Roads.

435. The total number of roads under all the three classes completed was 57 and their aggregate length came to 153 miles in the old area, including the I section of the Irwin Canal. In the new area (Lokasara area) 13 roads of an aggregate length of 59 miles costing Rs. 1,73,900 were selected, out of which, 8 roads were taken up. So far, several inter-village communications have been

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opened in the canal tract at a total cost of Rs. 5 lakhs and the same policy is being pursued in the irrigable area of the Hebbakavadi and other branches.

436. Almost all the road-works in the Irwin Canal area selected under the programme were completed. Road works as per the new programme amounting to Rs. 2·09 lakhs approved by the Roads Committee were under progress. Against 14, 24 and 19 roads of Class I, II and III respectively, 11 roads under Class I and II each and 17 roads under Class III were under execution during the year. Sixteen roads of Class I, 13 of Class II and 12 of Class III or in all 41 roads aggregating 119⅛ miles in the III Section of the Irwin Canal (old area) were almost completed.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

437. Against a total grant of Rs. 87,678 allotted for the maintenance of the river channels above and below the Krishnaraj Sagar (except the five Krishnaraj Sagar channels maintained under "XXV Krishnaraj Sagar—Working expenses)" and of certain tanks attached to the Irwin Canal Division, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 86,833. All the channels and tanks attached to the Irrigation Circle were maintained satisfactorily.

Railways.

Open Lines.

438. The present open line mileage owned by both the State and the District Boards is 748·19 miles. Of this, 9·88 miles comprise of the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field, which is still worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The construction work on the metre gauge line from Sagara to Talaguppe was nearing completion. This brings the Jog Falls within 10 miles of the railway, besides facilitating the transport of materials for the hydro-electric scheme.

439. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 673·69 (Rs. 666·09) lakhs, of which Rs. 12·04 (Rs. 11·97) lakhs were contributed by the District Board of Mysore for the construction of the metre gauge line from Nanjangud to Chamarajnagar and Rs. 21·19 (Rs. 21·17) lakhs by the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Co., Ltd., and the Kolar District Board for the

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construction of the narrow gauge line from Bangalore to Bowringpet. The balance represents the investment by Government on the State lines. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 7·60 (Rs. 11·73) lakhs. The total gross earnings from all the State lines were Rs. 87·13 (Rs. 80·29) lakhs. The working expenses, including contribution to the depreciation fund and surplus profits, amounted to Rs. 57·09 (Rs. 56·44) lakhs. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs.30·04 (23·85) lakhs.

Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

440. The gross earnings of the line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Kolar Gold Field Railway) amounted to Rs. 1·75 (Rs. 1·98) lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1·12 (Rs. 1·30) lakhs, resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0·63 (Rs. 0 68) lakhs.

Depreciation Fund.

441. The opening balance of the depreciation fund was Rs. 12·78 (Rs. 11·41) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was contributed to the fund from the revenues of the Railways. After deducting a sum of Rs. 9·32 (Rs. 8·63) lakhs for renewal and replacement charges, there remained a closing balance of Rs. 13·46 (Rs. 12·78) lakhs.

Stores.

442. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,90,151 (Rs. 4,95,109). Stores to the extent of Rs. 20,26,051 (Rs. 23,73,573) were added. The issues were valued at Rs. 18,17,254 (Rs. 22,78,531), leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 7,98,948 (Rs. 5,90,151).

Changes in train services.

443. Trains Nos. 55 and 56 running between Arsikere and Harihar have been extended to run through to Hubli and back so as to provide connection with Mail trains at Hubli. For the convenience of the travelling public, shuttle trains Nos. 69 and 70 between Bangalore City and Hindupur were made to stop at five way-side halts.

Rates and fares.

444. A supplementary charge of one anna per rupee of fare on passenger traffic and two annas per rupee of freight on goods and other coaching traffic were ordered to be levied with effect from 1st March 1940, to meet the increase in working expenses due to the rise in prices of stores.

445. Return tickets were introduced during Dasara in Mysore and Mahamasthakabhisheka feast at Sravanabelagola in February 1940.

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Accidents.

446. The Military Special of 23rd October 1939, from Mysore to Bangalore, ran over a bullock cart, at Level Crossing at Paschimavahini, resulting in the death of two persons and injury to three persons. One cooly fell down, while cleaning a water tank at Bangalore City and died. Two porters, one at Gubbi and another at Mandya, were run over and killed due to their carelessness during shunting operations. Six trespassers were run over and killed while trying to cross the track suddenly against moving trains.

Surveys.

447. The Government of India have sanctioned a Traffic Survey of the proposed Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Mettupalaiyam line by the agency of the South Indian Railway. A Traffic Officer of the Mysore State Railway and one of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have been associated with the South Indian Railway Traffic Officer.

The Mysore Traffic Board.

448. One meeting of the Board was held in March 1940 and was presided over by the Secretary to Government, Electrical Department, who was the Chairman of the Mysore Traffic Board. To ensure a more effective check of the structural condition or equipment of public service motor vehicles and private lorries, and adherence to other traffic rules, the District Magistrates were requested to authorise the Bus Inspectors to stop vehicles on roads for making surprise checks.

449. The condition that drivers and conductors should have regular training in first aid has been more strictly enforced by notifying that driving licenses and conductors' passes will not be renewed unless they produce a valid certificate of having successfully undergone training in first aid. It is proposed to provide funds for the construction of shelters for bus passengers in several important places from the annual grant of the Road Fund.

450. The adaptation of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, with necessary modifications to suit the conditions prevailing in Mysore State, is under consideration.

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The printing of forms of declaration, both in English and Kannada, was accepted by the Board.

Toll-gates.

451. The total number of toll-gates in the State was 66, of which 47 gates were worked departmentally. The total income realised from all the gates amounted to Rs. 2,14,690.

Electrical Department.

Capital Outlay.

452. The capital outlay on hydro-electric works excluding stock and suspense, amounted to Rs. 34,28,050 (Rs. 43,80,600) and that on automatic telephones to Rs. 1,83,501 (Rs. 1,85,000). A sum of Rs. 6,05,899 was spent in connection with the electrification of towns and villages. The amount spent on supply of power to irrigation pumps was Rs. 51,183. Extension of service to power and lighting installations and improvement of the existing distribution plant were effected at a cost of Rs. 6,90,886. The expenditure from the depreciation fund amounted to Rs. 1,70,465. The closing balance was Rs. 85,76,942. A sum of Rs. 3,02,729 was spent on works executed for the Palace and certain departments of Government.

Power generation and distribution.

453. The power generated was 278,339,051 B.O.T.U., of which 22,563,374 B.O.T.U. were distributed to power, lighting and pumping installations. Four hundred and forty-three power installations and 2,859 lighting installations were added, bringing the total number in service to 5,258 of the former and 41,229 of the latter. Besides these, there were 17,990 street lights (inclusive of 2,685 ornamental lights).

Stores.

454. The value of the stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 24,77,536. Articles worth Rs. 32,96,870 were purchased and the receipts due to transfers of stores within the department or returns from works amounted to Rs. 24,02,913. Stores of the value of Rs. 52,77,164 were issued, transferred within the department or sold. The year closed with a balance of stores worth Rs. 27,50,155.

Workshop

455. Materials costing Rs. 16,780 were obtained from the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore. The Mysore and Sivasamudram Workshops manufactured stores valued at Rs. 43,460.

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Interruptions and accidents.

456. Interruptions due to line and other troubles were twenty. There were seven fatal accidents.

Finance.

457. The gross revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 77,41,361. Inclusive of contribution to the Depreciation and Provident Funds, the working expenses amounted to Rs. 27,89,007. The net revenue on Capital outlay less interest on depreciation fund on the combined scheme without charging interest amounted to Rs. 49,52,284. Allowing for interest, the net return worked out to 4·33 per cent (4·27) on total Capital.

CHAPTER VIII—GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.

(xiii) Geology.

Minerals other than gold.

458. Minerals produced in the State, other than gold, include iron, chromite, kaolin, magnesite, manganese, copper, mica, slatestone, soapstone, quartz, felspar and ornamental stones. The area covered by the mining leases and prospecting licenses was 59,279 (70,516) acres. In addition, about 12 acres of land were held under licenses for quarrying ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current was 151 (145).

459. The Department of Geology collected 167 (888) tons of chromite from the Byrapur and the Talur Mines and sold 525 (515) tons for Rs. 4,915 (Rs. 5,764). The Department also supplied 108·6 tons of graphite to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and 393 tons of felspar, 170 tons of quartz, 46 tons of pegmatite and 580 tons of kaolin to the Government Porcelain Factory. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 53,052 (38,139) tons of iron ore, 892 (581) tons of manganese ore, 35,050 (32,012) tons of limestone and 1,413 tons of dolomite. In addition, 542·5 tons of Bhagespur kaolin were also mined.

Geological Survey.

460. The following areas, comprising about 325 sq. miles of country, were surveyed during the year for special purposes:—

(1) Three hundred square miles in portions of the Western Ghats, in the Mudgere and Koppa taluks, were surveyed to ascertain if there would be any need for a large scale detailed survey to modify the existing geological map of that region in the light of recent investigations, and also to find out if there were any workable deposits of economic minerals. The area failed to disclose any valuable mineral deposits excepting some patches of iron ore, ochres and impure China clay.

(2) Twenty square miles near Sakarasanhalli, to the south-west of the Kolar Gold Field, were surveyed to re-examine the mode of origin and correlation of the metamorphic rocks of that area.

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(3) Five square miles of mineralised schist belt near Chitaldrug were surveyed to ascertain the correct stratigraphic position of some of the rock formations in that area.

Other mineral surveys have revealed the occurrence of alluvial gold, gold quartz, chromite, kaolin, kyanite lime-kankar, pyrites and earth-salt in different parts of the State.

Finance

461. The total mining revenue (other than royalty on gold) was Rs. 54,033 (Rs. 51,921) The expenditure of the Department for the year was Rs. 55,392 (Rs. 57,104.)

Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mines.

462. As in the calendar year 1938, mining operations were carried on in 1939 in four mines on the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nundydroog Mines. The mining leases of all these companies, renewed for a further period of 30 years, came into force with effect from the 22nd March, 1940. The year's operations resulted in an output of 314,501·313 (321,114·829) ozs. of fine gold and 22,745·56 ozs. (22,295·50 ozs.) of silver, showing a decrease of 6,613·516 ozs. of gold and an increase of 450·06 ozs. of silver, compared with the previous year's production. The total value realised was £2,437,395 (£2,288,275 revised), showing an increase of £1,49,120. The total dividends paid by the companies amounted to £475,122 (£462,214). The royalty payable to Government on the gold and silver produced and on the dividends or 'adjusted profits' amounted to £181,694 (£170,828 revised). Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 4,05,695, the total demand for the year under royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 27,99,002 (Rs. 29,28,619). The collections amounted to Rs. 23,59,609 (Rs. 25,22,924).

463. The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of mining operations in 1882 to the end of the year 1939 was 19,533,376·952 ozs., of a total value of £91,161,710 and the dividends and royalty paid amounted to £26,462,854 and £5,232,527, respectively.

Mining labour.

464. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 26,449 (25,985). Of this number, 24,380 (24,031) were employed in gold mining and the rest in mining other minerals. Of the 24,371 persons employed in gold

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mining, 331 (336) were Europeans, 563 (554) Anglo-Indians and 23,477 (23,141) Indians. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and forty (15,528) persons were employed underground and 8,631 (8,503) persons on the surface; of the latter, 928 were women. The general working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year.

Accidents.

465. The total number of accidents was 151 (167). Of these, 31 were fatal, 118 serious and 2 were accidents not connected with mining. Enquiries were instituted in all cases. As a result, it was found that 8 (18) or 5·37 (10·98) per cent were due to negligence, 9 (7) or 6·04 (4·27) per cent to recklessness and 132 (139) or 88·59 (84·75) per cent were classed as unavoidable. In the 31 fatal accidents, 51 persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 1·93 (1·89) per 1,000 persons employed. There were eight individual accidents which involved two or more fatalities. Classified according to causes, 9 (8) accidents due to rock-bursts accounted for 22 (23) deaths, 5 (4) due to fall in shafts, stopes, etc., accounted for 5 (4) deaths and 2 (1) due to explosives accounted for 2 (4) deaths. Eight accidents which did not involve any casualties were reported under the Mysore Mining Rules.

Workmen's compensation.

466. One hundred (119) claims for compensation, relating to 43 (44) fatalities, 1 (2) case of permanent total disablement, and 56 (73) of permanent or partial disablement arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field and the compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 53,668 (Rs. 58,664). In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 23,003 (Rs. 20,653) was paid in the cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 15,141 in 88 cases on account of silicosis was awarded.

Prosecutions.

467. There were 35 (19) prosecutions in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining materials, involving 51 (30) persons, of whom 37 (19) were convicted. Fifty-one (16) prosecutions were also launched for offences under the Mysore Mines Act. Six (8) persons were prosecuted in connection with accidents.

Explosives.

468. Eight licenses were granted by Government for the possession and sale of specified explosives (other

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than fulminates) from magazines. The District Magistrates issued 859 (813) licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected by the officers of the Department. The total number of inspections of premises carried out by magistrates and police officers was 793 (927). There were in all 42 (43) accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 6 (8) persons and injuries to 53 (64) others.

Petroleum.

469. Two hundred and forty-eight (206) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Act and Rules, of which 217 were for dangerous petroleum and 31 for non-dangerous petroleum. The total amount of license fees realised was Rs. 4,238 (Rs. 3,915). The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1939 were 2,736,331 (2,569,870) and 4,362,032 (4,078,113) gallons, respectively.

Carbide of Calcium.

470. Ten licenses for possession and one for transport were granted under the Carbide of Calcium Rules.

CHAPTER IX—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(*CALENDAR YEAR 1939*)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

Births and Deaths.

471. The state of public health was satisfactory, marked by a low incidence of epidemic diseases. Births and deaths (excluding 2,923 still-births) recorded during 1938 and 1939 were as follows:—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1938 ...	150,410	77,594	72,816	22·0	102,228	52,256	49,972	14·9
1939 ...	138,120	71,163	66,957	20·0	98,759	51,117	47,642	14·3

472. The birth-rate in rural areas was 17·7 (19·9) and in urban areas 26·4 (27·4). The birth-rate as recorded in the districts varied from 25·6 in the Shimoga district to 15·4 in the Mandya district. The birth-rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 36·6 (37·2), 49·2 (43·3) and 50·3 (55·3) respectively. In the Health Training Centre, Closepet, where there is scope for proper checking and verification of vital statistics, the birth and death rates were 45·6 (51·6) and 16·7 (18·7) respectively. The death rate in urban areas was 13·3 (14·5) and in rural areas 13·5 (14·1). The highest death-rate, *viz.*, 19·4 (20·0) was recorded in the Shimoga district area; and the lowest, 11·0 (11·7) in the Bangalore district (excluding the city.) The rates of mortality in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 26·6 (26·6), 26·6 (29·3) and 29·3, respectively. The maximum mortality was 88·3 (86·4) among persons of sixty and over and the minimum was 4·2 in the age period from 10 to 15.

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473. The following table shows the recorded causes of mortality under several heads :—

Causes of death	Number of deaths	
	1938	1939
Plague ...	5,196	2,352
Small-pox ...	789	641
Cholera ...	880	533
Dysentery or diarrhœa ...	6,930	6,758
Respiratory diseases ...	4,796	4,929
Malaria ...	32,421	34,787
Typhoid ...	5,660	5,614
Other fevers ...	12,957	13,138
Consumption ...	4,881	4,767
Leprosy ...	878	780
Suicide ...	274	245
Drowning ...	875	910
Wounds and accidents ...	784	761
Snake-bite ...	174	148
Rabies ...	60	86
Wild animals ...	56	45
Other causes ...	22,397	20,483
Maternal deaths ...	2,220	1,892

474. A decline in the incidence of plague was observed. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-two (5,196) deaths occurred during the year, the only district (excluding city) heavily affected being Mysore with 1,212 deaths. Of the total 2,094 occurred in rural areas, 211 in municipalities and 47 in cities.

Infant mortality and child welfare work.

475. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 15,068 (16,082), giving an average of 109·1 (106·9) per 1,000 live-births. The highest infant mortality rate recorded was 124·3 (144·1) in the Tumkur district, the lowest being 62·8 (78·5) in the Mysore district (excluding city). In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area, the rates of mortality were 190·1 (185·0), 117·7 (128·8) and 173·1 (151·5), respectively.

476. Two (16) new branches of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society were started making a total of 45 (43) branches. The Lady Willingdon Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary and Clinic and the

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Seth Chellaram Kishendas Maternity Home were opened. A suitable site, free of cost, by the side of the Seth Chellaram Kishendas Maternity Home in Kempe Gowda Road has been given for the construction of the Red Cross Headquarters building with a Child Welfare Centre and nursery school. A sum of Rs. 31,802 has been set apart for the construction from the allotment of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund.

477. The nurses attached to the two solaria visited the houses of patients and advised the patients and contacts. Contacts under 12 years of age who showed positive reactions to the tuberculin test attended one of the two solaria where they were given graded sun-baths, cod liver oil, fruit juice and milk. The progress of the children in the solaria was recorded on case sheets which serve as a guide for treatment.

478. Forty-five maternity homes were in existence in various parts of the State. A Maternity home for the benefit of the women population of the Malleswaram division in Bangalore city was under construction.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Malaria.

479. The Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases organised measures for the control of epidemic diseases including malaria and conducted hook-worm and guineaworm campaigns. Malaria control work and general mosquito control operation were continued in Bangalore and Mysore cities, 3 villages near Mandya, Bhadravati (old town), Marconahalli, Thippagondanahalli, Srinivaspur, Jog and Belur.

480. Three thousand two hundred and twenty-six wells in Mysore city were examined for the presence of fish and 2,529 wells were restocked. In Bangalore city 4,721 wells were examined and 6,686 wells were restocked.

481. Anti-malaria engineering works such as canalisation of water courses with cement-plastering, stone-revetment, started in 1937 in three villages near Mandya were completed. Malaria Surveys in Pavagada, French-Rocks, Akkihebbal and Dodballapur towns were done, and surveys in villages along the Shimsha and Bhadra canals and in some villages in Mandya taluk were also conducted. The

incidence of malaria increased during the year in the districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur and it decreased or was stationary in the Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts.

482. From the annual spleen and parasite survey in Bangalore city, the spleen rate for the whole city was found to be 0·16 (0·13) and the parasite rate 1·0 (0·91). A combined programme for the control of general mosquito nuisance in certain sections of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was carried out: Malariol was used throughout.

(b) Hook-worm.

483. The staff of the unit visited 97 villages of the Periyapatna taluk, of which 77 were visited for a second time. The population in this group of villages was about 24,000 of whom 9,982 were administered mass treatment for hookworm.

(c) Guinea-worm.

484. Six hundred and seventy-two villages were visited by the guinea worm staff. Five hundred and seventy wells were examined for the presence of cyclops and 266 wells were restocked with fish.

Bureau of Health Education.

485. One hundred and seventy-three shows on subjects dealing with public health and sanitation, maternity and child welfare and precautions during the epidemics were organised at 103 places and were witnessed by one lakh and five thousand persons. Three films were purchased from the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the use of the cinema staff.

Health Exhibition.

486. Health exhibitions were arranged at the Exhibition buildings at Mysore, at Bangalore city and at Kolar Gold Field on the occasion of the anniversary celebrations of the Red Cross Society.

Health Museum.

487. The permanent Health Museum was kept open for the public. Two models of the bore-hole latrine and the well were added and another of the rat-proof house was under progress.

Rural Health Training Centre, Closepet.

488. Excluding 10,936 vaccinations done in Channapatna town, the number of vaccinations done in the Centre was 4,724 (15,347). The number re-vaccinated decreased owing to intensive re-vaccination campaign during previous years. Of the 4,724 vaccinations, 3,262 were primary and 1,462 were re-vaccinations. Village improvement works on a health league basis were carried out in 40 villages. The

systematic inspection and checking of the reporting of births and deaths in all the villages in the Centre was carried out.

Rural Health Unit Mandya.

489. The area of the Unit continued to be 197 sq. miles as in the previous year including the two municipalities of Mandya and Maddur. The Unit staff performed 5,075 primary and 13,327 re-vaccinations during the year. The routine work of treating all the drinking water wells in the Unit area with perchloron once a quarter was continued. The staff treated 1,359 (1,736) wells with perchloron. Anti malaria engineering works, such as canalisation of water courses with cement plastering, stone revetment started in 1937 in Sundahalli, Kyathangere and Bavinahalli were nearly completed. The staff gave 10,007 talks on various health subjects to an audience of about 67,000. They also paid 183 visits to schools and spoke to about 2,400 children on health topics. Twenty-four lantern lectures were given in 24 villages of the Unit on malaria and small-pox. About 4,000 persons witnessed these shows.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

490. The work of this Bureau was divided into five sections, *viz.*, water supply, drainage, town planning and surveys, sanitary fittings and bore wells. A separate division was created for the Bangalore City drainage works. The Bureau maintained the water-supply installations of twenty-five places and completed ten out of the twenty-one drainage works under execution. The total number of bore-wells put down was 156. Twenty-one bore-wells were completed and ten were in progress. Three hundred and forty-nine bore hole latrines were constructed.

491. In Bangalore city, strict supervision was exercised over the hotels and coffee clubs and 464 (911) such places were inspected. The scheme for the mass introduction of flush-out latrines, wherever the underground drainage is laid, was continued and 2,000 (517) flush-out latrines came into existence during the year. In Mysore city, 455 (332) flush-out latrines newly came into use. Two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight (3,239) stray dogs were destroyed in Mysore city and 3,199 (2,156) in Bangalore city. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six (142) dogs which had inflicted bites were destroyed, and 394 (298) were kept under observation for rabies in the Kolar Gold Field.

(iii) Vaccination.

492. Four lakhs twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-two (2,50,780) vaccinations were performed. The percentage of success was 95·5 (88·3) and that of re-vaccination 50·6 (31·4). The number of vaccinators in service was 198 (193).

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

493. The quantity of glycerine lymph produced was 75,490 (53,854) grains. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 408 (345) grains. The quantity of lymph issued within the State was enough for 550,950 (332,360) cases. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 31,414 (Rs. 40,528) and Rs. 19,671 (Rs. 22,256), respectively.

494. During the year, 195,915, (1,179) primary vaccinations were done. Of these, 95·9 (98·3) per cent proved successful. In the areas other than the model range, it was found on sample testings that Bangalore city gave a success rate of 97·9 (95·1) per cent, Mysore city 97·6 (93·9) per cent, Rural Health Unit, Mandya, 99·0 per cent and Health Training Centre, Closepet 93·5. The rate among primary vaccinations was uniformly high in all the districts, being nowhere less than 92 per cent.

(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

495. Sixteen thousand five hundred and twelve samples were examined in the Bacteriological section and 2,543 samples in the Chemical section. In the Medico-Legal section 312 cases (29) with 1,141 articles were examined.

496. During the year ended 31st December 1939, the Institute issued 11,010 c.c. (23,980 c.c) of anti-cholera vaccine and 31,531 c.c. (28,943 c.c) of T. A. B. vaccine.

497. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 15,510 (Rs. 25,761) and Rs. 25,248 (Rs. 22,228), respectively.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of institutions.

498. Three hundred and thirty institutions were working on December 31, 1939. The total number of patients treated in them was 6,205,991 (5,674,530). One private aided maternity hospital at Mandagadde in the Shimoga district was closed and 20 new institutions were opened.

In-patients.

499. The number of beds available was 3,210 (3,056), of which 1,374 (1,399) were for men, and 1,836 (1,657) for women and children. Including 13,808 (13,078) parturition cases, the total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 65,285 (61,537), the numbers treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 7,311 (7,169) and 7,168 (6,890), respectively. Of the total number of in-patients treated, 51,806 (46,555) were cured, 6,372 (7,354) were relieved, 3,739 (4,284) were discharged otherwise and 3,368 (3,344) died.

Out-patients.

500. The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 6,140,706 (5,612,993), the number of out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital and the Krishnarajendra Hospital being 83,330 (101,326) and 67,459 (105,126,) respectively. Among the out-patients treated, the adults numbered 3,803,668 (3,485,302) and children 2,337,038 (2,127,691.) The daily average attendance was 33,045·26 (25,663·84.)

Operations.

501. The total number of surgical operations performed was 103,479 (98,776). Of these, 93,240 (90,729) patients were cured, 9,457 (7,718) were relieved, 586 (182) were discharged otherwise and 196 (147) died. The number of important operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 10,131 (9,287) and 7,896 (8,821), respectively.

Indigenous medical institutions.

502. The number of patients treated in the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries was 1,541,096, (1,912,641).

Prevailing diseases.

503. Twelve lakhs fifty-five thousand eight hundred and six out-patients were treated for malaria. Next came the diseases of the respiratory system and those of the digestive system, the number of people treated under each of those two heads being respectively 659, (269) and 578 (684).

504. The incidence of the other diseases among out-patients treated was as indicated below :—

Serial No.	Diseases	Number of out-patients	
		1938	1939
1	Diseases of the digestive system except dyspepsia, diarrhoea, etc.	551,641	578,684
2	Diseases of the skin	397,154	406,324
3	Diseases of the ear	207,021	214,676
4	Diseases of the nervous system	117,774	129,810
5	Ulcers	351,956	366,045
6	Pyrexia of uncertain origin	265,613	289,790
7	Injuries	289,531	314,880
8	Dyspepsia	138,593	157,620
9	Diarrhoea	154,604	167,658
10	Dysentery	120,801	130,437
11	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism	125,084	138,253

X-ray and Electro-therapy.

505. Thirty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-seven (33,746) patients were treated in the X-ray department of the Victoria Hospital. Of these, 7,575 (,3404) were treated by X-rays, 11,851(13,085) by electro-therapy, 1,405 (1,427) by diathermy, 710 (849) by barium series and 1,129 (1,264) for fractures. In the Krishnarajendra Hospital 4,562 (3,127) persons were treated, 48 (986) by chowel's, 1,065 by diathermy, 929 (303) by barium series, 2,098 (1,092) for fractures, 68 for gall bladder and 33 (49) for pyelography. The number of screen examinations made in the two hospitals were 1,112 (1,227) and 1,886 (1,606), respectively, and the number of radiograms taken 6,587 (7,273) and 4,240 (4081), respectively.

Midwives.

506. The number of midwives working was 339 (335) They conducted 33,093 (32,088) parturition cases, the average per midwife being 97 (96) cases. Of the 11,487 (11,195) cases conducted in the city areas inclusive of the Kolar Gold Field area, as many as 9,595 (9,232) were in maternity hospitals.

Dental diseases.

507. Thirteen thousand three hundred and fifteen (13,664) cases were treated in the dental department of the Victoria Hospital. Eight hundred and ninety-five (3,105) patients were treated in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

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(vii) Special Hospitals.

Maternity hospitals.

508. In the 31 (32) maternity hospitals and female dispensaries, 26,032 (22,123) in-patients were treated and 13,399 (12,651) parturition cases were conducted: of these, 9,321 (8,962) were normal and 1,105 (1,019) complex. There were 215 (195) maternal deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 15·8 (15·2) per 1,000 cases. The number of out-patients treated in these institutions was 611,617 (580,673).

509. The number of in-patients, excluding parturition cases, treated during the year in the Vani Vilas Hospital in Bangalore, the Cheluvamba Hospital at Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet, were 3,540 (3,434) and 688 (1,028) and 591 (439), respectively. The number of out-patients treated in these hospitals were 39,391 (37,221) 19,183 (19,694) and 41,165 (38,446), respectively.

Ophthalmic hospitals.

510. The number of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and in the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 3,347 (3,137) and 959 (848). The number of out-patients treated in them were 53,945 (43,636) and 19,174 (20,814). The number of operations performed in those institutions were 8,302 (7,078) and 5,044 (5,671). Intra-ocular foreign bodies were removed from 3 (4) cases in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. Fifteen (19) students from all parts of India underwent post-graduate training in the hospital.

Leper Asylum.

511. The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 156 (158). Of these, 42 (44) came from the cities, 18 (18) from C. & M. Station, Bangalore, 86 (90) from the districts and 8 (5) from outside the State. Twenty-three (40) patients improved in health, 21 (11) were definitely not improved, 13 (23) were discharged otherwise and 13 (14) died.

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

512. During the year, 1,372 (1,227) in-patients were treated in the three Epidemic Diseases Hospitals in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field. Seven hundred and five (545) were cured, 120 (122) improved, 161 (201) were discharged otherwise and 280 (326) died.

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium.

513. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there were 100 (106) beds. Of these, 58 (36) were for men and 42 (30) for women and children in the general ward. Three hundred and forty-nine (327) in-patients were treated. In the case of 146 patients, the disease was arrested, 101 patients were relieved, 53 discharged otherwise and 49 died.

514. One thousand three hundred and five (2,152) out-patients were also treated. Two thousand one hundred and forty-five (2,516) operations were done, of which 2,057 (2,379) were relieved. In the out-patient dispensary, Mysore City, 1,720 (1,775) cases were treated.

Mental Hospital.

515. The year opened with 233 (223) patients in the Mental Hospital. Four hundred and fifty-eight (414) fresh admissions were made, making a total of 691 (637). Of these, 219 (125) were cured, 96 (68) were improved, 45 (180) were discharged otherwise and 51 (43) died. The daily average of patients was 249·93 (232·00). Out of 458 admissions, more than half were voluntary and the rest were admitted by orders of magistrates. The amount realised from paying patients was Rs. 13,935 (Rs. 11,536). The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, contributed Rs. 23,993 (Rs. 25,817) towards the maintenance of patients admitted from the Station area. The total number treated as out-patients was 2,660 (2,140).

516. Occupational therapy was tried regularly, and with considerable success. Gardening, weaving, spinning, carpentry, basket making and making of artificial flowers were the main occupations provided. About a third of the clothing needed for the patients was manufactured in the hospital looms and about four months supply of vegetables was grown in the hospital garden.

Expenditure.

517. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 19,82,217 (Rs. 19,53,674). Of this sum, contributions from district and municipal funds amounted to Rs. 3,40,000 (Rs. 3,64,600), and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,17,213 (Rs. 97,788). The cost of medicines purchased was Rs. 4,16,519 (Rs. 4,14,720).

CHAPTER X—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

Institutions.

518. On the 1st March 1940, there were 7,064 (6,988) public institutions, an increase of 76 over the figure for the previous year, with a strength of 352,287 (344,133). There were also 1,098 (1,339) village indigenous schools, which were not recognised by the Department, with a strength of 17,185 (16,455). The different classes of recognised institutions with their strength are shown below :—

	No.	Strength.
Government institutions ...	414	61,319
Institutions managed by Local Educational Authorities, Municipalities, Village Panchayats	4,895	231,593
Aided institutions ...	1,727	56,505
Unaided institutions ...	28	2,870
Total ...	7,064	352,287

519. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age, which was taken to be 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1931, was 38·35 (37·43), the percentages for boys and girls being 57·14 (56·21) and 18·68 (17·17), respectively. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·57 (8·43), that of girls to the total female population 2·80 (2·67) and that of boys and girls together to the total population was 5·75 (5·61). On an average, there was one school for every 3·59 square miles and 787 persons.

520. The following statement shows the percentage of students in different grades of public institutions to the total number of students in those institutions :—

Grade of School.	Percentage	
	Boys.	Girls.
Primary schools ...	76·05	87·45
Middle schools ...	16·67	9·61
High schools ...	3·64	1·40
Special schools ...	2·18	1·16
Colleges ...	1·46	0·38

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

521. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 356,845 (350,650) and the average daily attendance was 280,249 (274,801), or 78·54 (78·37) per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls.

Primary Education.

522. There were 6,025 (5,962) primary schools, with a strength of 242,308 (239,650).

Adult Education.

523. There were 76 (73) schools for the education of adults, with a strength of 1,966 (2,078).

Education of the Depressed Classes.

524. There were 432 (434) schools for the education of pupils belonging to the depressed classes, with a strength of 10,539 (9,184). In addition there were 19,819 pupils of those classes in general schools.

Muslim Education.

525. There were 935 (919) institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls, with a strength of 40,097 (39,840) pupils. In addition, 7,148 (7,009) Muslim pupils were studying in general schools.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

526. There were four institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, with a total strength of 492 (363).

Middle Schools.

527. There were 319 (313) middle schools for boys with a strength of 46,832 (43,624). The average daily attendance was 39,192 (37,454).

Secondary Education High Schools.

528. There were 36 (34) High schools for boys with a strength of 9,955 (10,185) pupils. The average daily attendance showed a decrease from 9,340 to 9,268. In addition, there were 650 students in the special morning classes opened for the benefit of failed students under the old Rules.

Education of Women. Special Instruction.

529. There were 527 separate institutions for women with a strength of 42,841 (41,281) pupils. Of these institutions, 3 were colleges, 10 high schools, 46 middle schools, 462 primary schools, 4 training institutions, 2 industrial schools.

Training Institutions.

530. Of the 9 (9) training institutions, 5 were for men and 4 for women. They had a total strength of 774 (782) pupils. Forty graduates were under training in the B. T. Class attached to the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Industrial and Agricultural Schools.

531. Thirteen industrial and four agricultural schools were maintained for boys, with a strength of 894 (1,062) and 117 (95) pupils, respectively.

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Engineering School.

532. The School of Engineering had a strength of 306 (278) pupils.

Commercial Schools.

533. There were 18 (17) commercial schools with a total strength of 1,095 (1,056) pupils. Of these, one was a Government institution, three were aided and fourteen were unaided, but recognised institutions.

Other special Schools.

534. The Government school for the Deaf and Blind boys, Mysore, and the aided institution in Bangalore had a strength of 97 (102) pupils between them.

535. The four institutions for the teaching of Oriental languages had 581 (573) pupils on the rolls.

Sanskrit Schools.

536. There were 90 (93) Sanskrit schools with a strength of 2,181 (2,069) pupils.

Scholarships.

537. The total amount provided for scholarships, excluding those in the University, technical and other institutions under other Departments, was Rs. 1,46,023. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 53,980 (Rs. 52,980) was granted to students of backward and minor communities, Rs. 26,980 (Rs. 25,610) to boys and girls of depressed classes, Rs. 11,490 (Rs. 11,954) to women students and Rs. 5,610 (Rs. 5,610) to Muslim students, Rs. 3,163 as special scholarships and Rs. 24,310 as stipends to private candidates in Training institutions; and the balance was distributed as between children of military classes and Pallegar pensioners, students of Malnad parts, Khadyata community, the Agricultural school, Kagati, and Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

Free-Studentships.

538. Out of 10,914 (10,876) students in high school classes, 1,186 (1,288) enjoyed full fee concessions and 733 (775) half-fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or exempted from the payment of fees as belonging to specified communities. In addition 239 (278) full-freeships and 2,578 (2,710) half-freeships were granted to other students in high school classes on grounds of poverty and merit. The rate of fees for girls in high schools was half of that charged for boys in high schools.

Results of public Examinations.

539. The total number of applications registered for the S.S.L.C. examination of 1939-40 was 5,475 (3,789). Of these, 5,362 (3,729) persons sat for the examination for ordinary and supplementary certificates and 2,500 (2,365)

were successful, 1,900 (1,552) being declared eligible for the College course. The percentage of success among candidates for ordinary certificates was 46·6 (62·1). Out of 9,422 (9,218) candidates who applied for the Middle School examination, 9,274 (9,072) appeared and 3,935 (4,182) were declared successful. Two thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine (3,229) candidates were registered for the Upper Primary examination, 2,927 (3,147) were examined, and 876 (942) were successful. Out of 2,036 (2,009) candidates who sat for the Commercial examinations, 915 (717) passed. The percentages of success at the Middle School, Upper Primary and Commercial examinations were 42·4 (46·1), 29·9 (29·9), 44·9 (35·7), respectively.

540. The results at the several Teachers' Certificate Examinations are tabulated below :—

Examination	Number		Percentage of passes
	Examined	Passed	
1. T. C. Secondary Grade ...	53	30	56·6
2. V. T. C. I Examination—Kannada	194	149	73·7
Do do Urdu...	58	29	50·0
3. Do II do Kannada	211	156	73·9
Do do Urdu...	46	30	65·2
4. Do Final Examination ...	153	137	89·5

541. The following statement shows the results at the several examinations in respect of women candidates :—

Examination	Number	
	Examined	Passed
S. S. L. C	377	246
Middle School	588	296
Vernacular Upper Primary	541	188
T. C. Secondary Grade	10	7
V. T. C. I Examination	68	45
Do II do	33	25
Do Final do	25	24

542. The results at the several examinations in respect of Muslim boys and girls were as follows :—

Examinations	Boys			Girls		
	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed
S. S. L. C.	398	382	175	50	46	27
Middle School	733	723	248	63	65	18
Upper Primary ...	394	387	100	225	223	82
T. C. Secondary Grade ...	5	5	3	2	2	2
V. T. C. I Examination ...	40	39	20	19	19	9
Do II do ...	34	34	22	13	12	8
Do Final do ...	17	17	16	9	9	9

Hostels.

543. Of the 114 (111) hostels, six were attached to the University Colleges and 108 to departmental institutions.

Boy Scouts.

544. The total membership of the Scout movement including scouters and commissioners according to the latest census was 13,734 (11,917). Sixteen training camps were held, ten of them under the auspices of the various District Scout Councils, two advanced training courses and a Commissioners' course by the Headquarters.

The Girl Guide Movement.

545. The Girl Guide Movement was well established in the districts. Two guide companies and six Blue Bird flocks were enrolled.

Medical Inspection.

546. Medical inspection of school children was conducted in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and in 36 (16) other municipal areas. Medical inspection of girls in the Government high schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur was conducted.

Finance.

547. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on university education, amounted to Rs. 71,61,085 (Rs. 69,58,651). Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 26,03,006 (Rs. 24,46,806) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 23,10,305 (Rs. 22,87,973) on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 5,09,635 (Rs. 5,03,898) on aided and unaided institutions, Rs. 5,29,874 (Rs. 5,56,399) on buildings, Rs. 1,50,582 (Rs. 1,46,095) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 10,57,683 (Rs. 10,17,480) on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on

education amounted to Rs. 54,22,946 (Rs. 52,38,677) or 75·73 (75·28) per cent of the total expenditure.

548. The amounts spent on education in different grades were as follows :—

Grade of Education	Direct expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure to the total expenditure
	Rs.	
University Colleges	8,57,430	11·97
Oriental do	58,293	0·81
High Schools	6,45,581	9·02
Middle do	9,98,515	13·94
Primary do	23,83,594	33·29
Training Institutions	1,94,929	2·72
Technical Schools	2,84,604	3·98
Total ...	54,22,946	75·73

549. The average cost of education per head of the population was one rupee one anna and ten pies (Re. 1-1-4). Of this amount, a sum of Re. 0-13-8 (Re. 0-13-6) was met from State funds.

(ii) University of Mysore.

Strength, constitution and results of examination.

550. During the year 1939-40, the strength of the University rose from 3,417 to 4,239—an increase of 822 students. This increase was made up as follows :—205 in the Degree classes and 311 in the Intermediate classes, and the transfer of the School of Engineering to the control of the University with its strength of 306 students. During the current session, which commenced on 1st June 1940, there has been a further increase in the strength of students admitted to the University.

551. There were 340 (270) women students in the University and 120 (129) were successful in the several examinations, of which 27 (28) qualified for degrees. The number of Mohammedan and Depressed class students was 253 (201) and 128 (87), respectively. Four hundred and

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seven (401) students passed the final Degree examinations and 580 (554) the Intermediate examination held during the year. Thirty-nine students obtained the L.M.P. Diploma.

Opening of new Intermediate Colleges.

552. In order to provide adequate facilities for higher education in the mofussil headquarter towns and to check overcrowding in the Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore, Intermediate Colleges at Tumkur and Shimoga were revived and started working in June 1940 with both Arts and Science sections instead of only Arts Sections as in the past. The admissions to the Colleges at Tumkur and Shimoga were 160 and 120, respectively.

New courses of study.

553. With a view to diverting pupils from the usual degree courses, the Civil Engineering and Higher Grade Mechanical and Electrical Engineering courses in the School of Engineering were adapted to the Diploma Courses in Engineering, while certificate courses of a highly practical character replaced the old lower courses. The first year class for the Commerce Diploma was started in June 1940 at the Central College with a strength of more than one hundred students.

Research work.

554. Considerable headway was made in respect of research work. Research Fellowships were instituted. Four Members of the University staff qualified for the degree of Doctor of Science of the Madras University. The first number of the revived University journal was published. A comparative economic survey of a taluk in the State and of an adjacent one in British India was being carried out.

Fresh courses.

555. In the Maharani's Intermediate College at Mysore facilities were provided for instruction in Science and Mathematics as well as in Arts subjects. This resulted in increased strength. The year under report was the first in which the constituent Maharani's College for Women worked in Bangalore. Another measure of academical importance was the institution of a course in Geography commencing with the Junior Intermediate class of 1940-41, and the Honours course in Urdu. Details of the courses for the B. E. Degree in Chemical Engineering and the Honours course in Politics were formulated and sanctioned. Provision was made for four public examinations, one at the end

of each year for the B. E. Degree Course as against three public examinations for the whole course.

Lectures and publications.

556. The University continued its work of popular education. The scheme of intensive lectures was continued and Mandya and Devanhalli were selected for such work. Week camps at Kolar and Tumkur and follow-on-camps at Tiptur and Madhugiri were also arranged. The lectures arranged were mostly in Kannada in the mofussil. A few lectures including those of Dr. Radhakumud Mukherji and Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar were in English. A large number of popular hand-books were published. Five numbers of the " Prabhudhakarnataka " were also released bringing the publication up-to-date. The preparation of the English-Kannada Dictionary continued to make steady progress and its fifth part was issued.

E dowments.

557. Three fresh endowments were accepted and the conditions of award and other details of three more are under correspondence.

Hostels, unions and athletics.

558. The number of students in the University hostels was 327 (289). Grants were given to the Adikarnataka and Adi-Dravida hostels at Bangalore and the Chamundeswari Adikarnataka hostel at Mysore. Canteens started in the Central College, the Maharaja's College, the Intermediate Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore and the Medical School, Bangalore, were continued and a total grant of Rs. 20,150 was distributed among them.

Physical education.

559. Physical culture was made compulsory in the Junior Intermediate class in all the University institutions. The medical examination of the Junior Intermediate classes was taken up so that the classification of students for purposes of physical education might be facilitated. The appointment of a Superintendent of Physical Education for the Maharani's College for Women was made.

560. The Central Committee to decide questions relating to inter-collegiate matches or tournaments and inter-university games continued to function.

Military training.

561. Arrangements were made for imparting military training to students. One hundred members were selected at each centre for training. There were regular weekly classes and intensive camp practice.

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University settlement.

562. With a view to imparting training to members of the University in social welfare work, a University Settlement was instituted. Mr. P. S. Wright, a member of the Cawnpore Brotherhood, was appointed Warden and an advisory committee with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and Mr. Wright as Secretary was also constituted. There were nine students resident with the Warden in the Settlement. Various items of welfare work in urban and rural areas were carried out.

Oriental Library.

563. The Oriental Library had 10,761 (10,722) manuscripts in Sanskrit and Kannada. "Advaithasidhi," Vol. III, and "Kavyavalokana" were published during the year.

Convocation.

564. The Twenty-second Convocation of the University was held on the 25th October 1939 under the Presidency of His Highness the Chancellor. Sir Nripendranath Sircar delivered the Convocation address.

University Employment Bureau.

565. The University Employment Bureau which was constituted during the year drew up the lines on which its work should be conducted and prescribed the requisite forms and registers. The formation of the Bureau was notified and necessary information from students of the University was invited and probable employers of graduates and undergraduates addressed.

Finance.

566. The receipts, including the Government grant of Rs. 11,75,000 (Rs. 10,80,000) amounted to Rs. 16,46,036 (Rs. 14,86,881) and the expenditure to Rs. 16,33,256 (Rs. 14,72,344).

(iii) The Mysore Government Museum.

567. The number of persons who visited the museum was 285,404 (299,776). Two hundred and sixty new specimens were acquired.

Botany.

568. Ten charts to demonstrate the various stages in the evolution of plant life were prepared. Steps are being taken to expand the section of "Agricultural Botany."

Archæology.

569. The Director-General of Archæology in India was pleased to present the museum with a representative collection of antiquities from Mohenjodaro in Sindh. All the specimens received have been labelled and exhibited in

the " Archæology " section of the Museum. A representative collection of antiquities unearthed during the excavations at Chandravalli, near Chitaldrug, will be studied in detail and displayed at the Museum. These specimens will throw a considerable light on the condition of life of the people of Mysore nearly two thousand years ago.

570. The Curator of the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, Delhi, presented two copper coins of Vasudeva to the Museum. A silver coin of Allauddin Mahamad II and another silver Mahratta coin were also received from the Director of Industries and Commerce, Central Provinces, and the Government of Bombay, respectively.

Geology.

571. As a part of the plan to acquire exhibits that would both be interesting and educative to the visitors, the construction of a relief map depicting geological formations has been taken up.

Industrial.

572. In furtherance of the scheme for the illustration of the principal industries of the State, the raw materials and products in the various stages of manufacture, of the Mysore Paper Mills were acquired. A model of the buildings of the Paper Factory was also received.

Educational work.

573. The guide lectures to students of primary and other schools in Bangalore were continued. The students of the Intermediate Colleges in Bangalore made use of the Natural History collections of the museum for study. A total number of 4,564 students from 133 schools and colleges, accompanied by 138 teachers, were shown round the institution.

Forest.

574. All the old specimens of wood, both indigenous and exotic, that were in the Museum were transferred to the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore, and in their place a decorative wall panelling with ebony border, comprising of seven species of Mysore wood was constructed. Sixty-one samples of Mysore timber, labelled in English and Kannada, have been arranged at the bottom of the panel.

575. Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director-General of Archæology in India, paid a visit to the Museum and the opportunity was availed of to consult him regarding the improvements to be effected in the Museum.

(iv) Encouragement to Authors.

576. The authors of eight books and the editors of two journals received encouragement in the shape of grants. In the competition for the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, fifteen books and five manuscripts were received for consideration ; three prizes, *viz.*, one of Rs. 350, another of Rs. 200 and a third of Rs. 150, were awarded.

(v) Literature.

577. The number of books and periodicals registered was 324 (328). Of these 144 (125) were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 170 (179) in European languages, 4 (3) in Indian classical languages and 6 (21) in more than one language.

CHAPTER XI—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions.

578. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 14,510. Of these, 13,710 were temples, 50 Jain basthis, 373 muslim institutions, 288 mutts and 68 other institutions. Twenty-six mutts were under Government management.

579. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 13,62,064 and the income during the year was Rs. 10,62,504. Receipts from *jatras* and cattle shows formed an important source of income, yielding Rs. 87,095. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,72,580 and the closing balance was Rs. 14,51,989. A sum of Rs. 1,05,771 was spent on construction and repairs of buildings and on works of public utility, such as water supply, drainage, roads and causeways. The temples at Belur and Halebid were renovated at an additional cost of Rs. 5,000, total grants sanctioned for the purpose to the end of June 1940 being Rs. 68,000.

Chattram Savings Fund.

580. The Chattram Savings Fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 5,738. The income and expenditure were Rs. 80,955 and Rs. 61,636, respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 25,056. The fund had investments to the extent of Rs. 2,33,200.

Prince Gulam Muhammed Charity Fund.

581. One hundred and one Muslims, 51 Christians and 21 Brahmins were granted allowances. The income including the opening balance of Rs. 2,002, was Rs. 9,224 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,271, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,995.

Grants-in-aid and Endowments.

582. An aggregate sum of Rs. 1,89,992 was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore, the Girdle Stone Home for Incurables, the Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote, and Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Pathasala, Bangalore, the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, the Asakta Poshaka Sabha, Bangalore, the Labourers' Fellowship Settlement, Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, Special

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Section of the Mahila Seva Samaj, Bangalore, and the Seva Sadan, Bangalore, were continued. Grants-in-aid to the Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch, Bangalore, and the St. John's Ambulance Association, Bangalore, were newly sanctioned. The institutes for the relief of the infirm and destitutes at Chickmagalur, Chitaldrug and Kolar continued to receive grants.

Educational Institutions: (a) Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospital.

583. The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 57 (65). The number of scholarships in force was 48 (51). Additional improvements at a cost of Rs. 2,750 were effected. One lakh fifty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-four (1,46,806) out-patients and 224 (204) in-patients were treated in the Ayurvedic section and 2,39,719 (2,04,429) out-patients and 256 (255) in-patients in the Unani section of the Hospital.

Sanskrit College and Schools.

584. The Sanskrit College, Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Pathasala and the other Veda Pathasalas in the State continued to be popular.

585. The Mahamastakabhisheka Ceremony of Sri Gomateswaraswami at Sravanabelagola which takes place once in ten or twelve years was celebrated during the year and attracted a very large number of visitors. For the first time, Government took over the management of the function. The preliminary ceremonies began on the 11th February, and the final Abhisheka came off on the 26th February, in the Gracious Presence of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur and His Highness Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur. The function was a great success, thanks to the co-operation between official and non-official agencies. Financially, the function closed with a net savings of Rs. 70,452 which it is proposed to invest under the Charitable Endowment Rules, the interest being accumulated for the next Mahamastakabhisheka.

(ii) Archæology.

586. Among the ancient sites and monuments studied were those at Varuna, Bangalore, Gangavadi, Machalaghatta, Bechirak Hosur, Sriramanhalli, Bogavi, Nagamangala, Dodjetka, Mudigere, Arni, Bellur, Dadaga,

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Kelagere, Grama, Hodigere and Nanjangud. Varuna appears to have been an important Jain settlement of the Ganga period. The Jain images discovered in the immediate vicinity of the ruined basti are good works of art, though it is possible that they may belong to a period much later than Sripurusha Ganga whose inscriptions have been discovered in the village. An interesting structure at the place is the Mahalingesvara temple which belongs to about the 10th century A. D. and has some good carving work, though built of granite. Most of the monuments inspected in the Nagamangala taluk belong to the Hoysala and later periods. The Mallesvara temple at Machalaghatta exhibits some good ceiling work. Bogavi appears to have been a Jaina agrahara town during the twelfth century A. D. Dadaga too seems to be a place of considerable antiquity. The Yoga-narasimha temple in the place contains pillars resembling those at the Nonabesvara temple at Nonavinakere. At Kelagere was discovered a Garuda pillar like the one at Agrahara Bachalli with all the faces of its base covered with inscriptions. This place also seems to have been a Jaina settlement during the twelfth century. The tomb of Shaji, father of the famous Sivaji, at Hodigere was another important discovery during the year. Measures are being taken to conserve the monument.

Conservation.

587. With the co-operation of the Department of Public Works and the Belur and the Halebid Temples' Renovation Committee, the renovation work at Belur and Halebid was continued. A Committee has been proposed to study the present state of the Gomatesvara colossus at Sravanabelgola with a view to checking the disintegration of the monument. Opinions from experts have been called for; and it is hoped that preliminary remedial measures would soon be taken in the matter of conserving the statue.

Epigraphy.

588. About eighty inscriptions were collected. Of these a record on the pedestal of a stone image of Chaudesvari in a ruined temple at Lakkunda, Belur taluk, which belongs to the eighth century, states that the image is of Vasantikadevi and was consecrated by one Mallideva of Nakkunda. The image has four hands

holding sword, bowl, trident and drum, which are the attributes of a Saiva Goddess. The tradition, however, regarding the Hoysalas would make Vasantika a Jain Goddess. The central figure in the Vasantika temple at Angadi is that of Vaishnavi. A bronze tripod was found in the Kesava temple at Belur and belongs to Hoysala times as testified to by an inscription in Kannada characters of the 13th century which states that Kumara Lakshmidhara got this made for the God Vijaya-Narayana at Belur. This Kumara Lakshmidhara was a General under the Hoysala king, Ballala II (1173-1220), who immolated himself at the death of his master.

589. A Garuda pillar at Kelagere has an inscription carved on its four sides belonging to the reign of the Hoysala king, Narasimha II.

590. A stone inscription at Hora Marali in the Mysore taluk dated 1669 refers to the grant of a village to a Brahmin named Nanjanna Varanasi by Prince Kanthirava Mahipala during the reign of his father, Devaraja Wadiyar, King of Mysore. Devaraja Wadiyar ruled from 1659 to 1672 and had two sons, the elder being the famous Chikka Devaraja Wadiyar, who succeeded him, and the younger being Kanthirava Wadiyar of the present grant.

591. The inscriptions on the mudis or jewelled crowns of Melukote Chellapilleswami and Nanjangud Srikantesvaraswami and on the golden belt of the former preserved in the Palace were deciphered and will be published.

Numismatics.

592. More than two hundred coins of the Satavahana period collected at Chandravalli excavations are being studied in detail at the office for publication in a subsequent report. A note has been prepared on the Pallava, Chera and Kadamba coins in the possession of the Department.

Manuscripts.

593. About thirty-two palm leaf manuscripts were received from a private gentleman of Kolar. They were of varied interest and dealt with architecture, sculpture, dancing and the like. But they were mostly incomplete and could not be reviewed without the help of other copies.

Museum and Library.

594. More than two hundred antiquities from Mohenjodaro were acquired for the Office Museum and twenty

plaster of paris casts of Mohenjodaro seals were also got prepared through the courtesy of the Director-General of Archæology in India.

(iii) Government Press.

Plant and Stores.

595. The value of the plant at the Central Press was Rs. 2,72,569 (Rs. 2,22,368) and of that at the Branch Press at Mysore Rs. 71,450 (Rs. 77,531) at the close of the year.

Finance.

596. The miscellaneous cash receipts amounted to Rs. 66,734 (Rs. 65,545). In addition, book-adjustments to the extent of Rs. 14,824 were effected, of which the sum of Rs. 8,084 represents the amount paid by the Education Department for printing school books. The expenditure on the Central and the Branch Presses was Rs. 2,32,155 (Rs. 1,55,898) and Rs. 36,080 (Rs. 33,649), respectively.

The Mysore Gazette.

597. The receipts realised on account of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, advertisements and work done for local boards, municipalities and private individuals amounted to Rs. 9,213 (Rs. 11,363). The cost of printing the Gazette amounted to Rs. 55,536 (Rs. 54,475).

The Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

598. The Government Central Book Depot stocked for sale official, educational and University publications, books published by the Palace, the Publicity Office, and the Indian Red Cross Society and the High Court Reports. Retail sales of official publications were made through the Depot and through agencies and branch depots. The amount realised by the sale of books was Rs. 61,286 (Rs. 63,363).

599. A book-stall was opened at the Dasara Exhibition 1939 and the realization from the sale of publications amounted to Rs. 429 (Rs. 528).

(iv) Stationery.

600. The value of the stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,38,887 (Rs. 1,28,978) and the value of the additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 2,44,287 (Rs. 2,25,914.) The value of the issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 2,49,825 (Rs. 2,16,605), which figure includes the cost of paper and

other materials supplied to the Central and the Branch Presses. Out of the articles of stationery and paper purchased, goods of the value of Rs. 1,84,652 (Rs. 97,066) were of Mysore manufacture and goods of the value of Rs. 7,055 (Rs. 55,700) of Indian manufacture. The bulk of the requirements of the Stationery Depot was purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati. The indents for locally manufactured articles of stationery included cotton tags and red tape from the Central Jail, Bangalore, liquid gum and "quick-fix" from the Government Soap Factory, blue-black and red-ink powders from the Desi Ink Works, Bangalore, cotton tags from the Institute of Home and Cottage Industries Mysore, *thablak* thread from the Government School for the Deaf and Blind, Mysore, pen-holders and paper-weights from the Government Industrial School, Channapatna, sealing wax from the Government Lac Factory, Mysore, bakelite ink-stands from the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore, typewriting ribbons from the Khoday Ribbon Manufacturing Company, Bangalore, candles from Messrs. Deen & Co., Bangalore, and *kora* long Y.A. cloth manufactured by the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

(v) Meteorology.

Observatories.

601. There were four observatories, one of the first class located at Bangalore, two of the second class at Mysore and Chitaldrug, and one of the third class at Hassan. There were seven minor observatories for collecting data of temperature and humidity. There were three more meteorological stations at the Balehonnur Coffee Farm, Bhadravati and the Nandidrug Hill for recording temperature, humidity and rain-fall. The pressure tube anemograph got on loan from the Indian Meteorological department worked satisfactorily. The self-recording instruments at the Bangalore Observatory worked satisfactorily and the hourly readings obtained from them were reduced and tabulated for publication. The Meteorological Office at Poona was regularly kept informed by wire of the local weather conditions and of upper air observations at Bangalore, for publication of weather reports and forecasts.

602. The pilot balloon observations for finding the velocity and the direction of the wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere were taken in the mornings and evenings at Bangalore and the values obtained were daily wired to Poona and Calcutta. A part of the work connected with the sounding balloons for determining the pressure, temperature and humidity in the upper regions of the atmosphere entrusted to the Bangalore Observatory was carried out from 1st December 1939 to 1st June 1940. The finding of North and East components and other calculations required by the Upper Air Observatory, Agra, were attended to and the results were despatched to Agra weekly and monthly. Cloud observations with the Nephoscope were made daily at 8 hours (local time) and 17 hours (standard time) and records were sent to Agra once a month.

603. Ten sets of storm observations were taken at the Bangalore Observatory. Twenty-one sets of special observations with the pilot balloons for International Upper Air Researches were also taken and the results despatched to Agra. On a requisition from Poona, nine sets of storm observations were taken at Mysore and twelve sets at Chitaldrug.

Raingauge stations.

604. Two new raingauge stations were opened with the result that the number of raingauge stations at the end of the year was 254 (252). Two hundred and forty-eight stations were inspected and the recording work of all the raingauge stations was satisfactory.

Finance.

605. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 17,315 (Rs. 17,023.)

(vi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government Botanical Gardens, the Lal-Bagh.

606. The several sections of the gardens were well maintained. Several improvements were made and a new gate lodge between the two gates on the west was built at a cost of Rs. 5,250.

Fruit cultivation.

607. The work on fruit culture was carried on in the Central Fruit Nursery, Government Botanical Gardens, Bangalore, in Krishnarajsagar Orchard and in the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta. Fruit plants numbering 829 consisting chiefly of apples and citrus plants and grape

vines were imported from Australia and supplied to fruit growers.

Central Fruit Nursery, Bangalore.

608. Apple, Laxton superb, Rymer, Cleopatra, Jonathan, Banana, Glengyle Red and Boswell are fruiting and are likely to be useful to orchardists. Guava seedlings of the pear shaped red fleshed variety of vigorous growth were raised for grafting on the North Indian varieties, *viz.*, Allahabad, Safeda and Seedless Bassein.

Krishnarajsagar orchard.

609. Many kinds of exotic and indigenous plants were put down. Twenty-eight varieties of apples planted in 1931 are growing well. Rome Beauty apples have yielded very satisfactory results. Two hundred and fifty apple plants (Rome Beauty) imported from Australia were planted during the year. Bananas have been planted on a large scale. *Rasabale* and *Poovan* varieties are yielding well. Several varieties of figs—Ganjam, Poona, Bangalore and Quetta are thriving well.

Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta.

610. The First and Second Annual Reports of the Station for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40, respectively, were printed and published. Copies of these reports were sent to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for being placed before the Advisory Board.

Ganjam Fig Scheme.

611. Technical advice for the development of fig gardens in Ganjam was given. The number of gardens has now risen to 200. A scheme for the supply of water to the extra number of orchards has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 30,000.

612. The services of the Horticultural Inspectors at Bangalore and Chikmagalur were availed of by several private fruit growers, village panchayats, district boards and municipalities in the matter of laying out parks and gardens, treatment of plant diseases and pests, the management of and selection of suitable lands for orchards. The Garden Assistant visited all the districts and gave advice to several municipalities for the improvement of parks and to owners of private gardens.

613. The preservation of fruits, such as mango and pineapple in syrup and methods of preparing fruit jelly, jam and marmalades were demonstrated at the Horticultural Shows, War Relief Fund Fete in Bangalore and the Dasara Exhibition.

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Vegetable and fodder cultivation.

614. The work on vegetable culture was carried on in the Government Horticultural Farm, Bangalore. Information on cultural details of several kinds of foreign and Indian vegetables and useful fodders was given to the public.

615. The cultivation of Rhodes grass was continued on an area of 20 acres. Guinea grass and Elephant grass were grown on small plots for demonstration and distribution purposes. Napier grassgrew luxuriantly as a dry crop to a height of four to six feet. A small plot of this was kept for demonstration purposes.

616. The season was not favourable to vegetables on account of heavy rains during September, October and May. During the continuous drought of four months from December to April, germination of seeds was greatly affected and insect pests and fungus diseases also did much damage to crops. Fresh vegetables from the farm and local purchases were supplied to the Military department. The income of the Horticultural farm was Rs. 15,757 and the expenditure under all heads including the cost of vegetables purchased for the supply to the Military department amounted to Rs. 12,274.

Horticulture.

617. The Mysore Horticultural Society maintained its popularity with the help and co-operation of the Department. A garden competition was held during Dasara season at Mysore and several private and public gardens took part in it. A small flower show was arranged in the Exhibition grounds and the several sections of the Government gardens at Mysore competed. The half-yearly horticultural shows at Bangalore were held in August and February. Thirty-two gardens competed in the garden competition held in August. The exhibits in all classes were of a high standard. A scientific section was also run at the two shows. The Horticultural school was re-opened.

Other parks and gardens.

618. The Cubbon Park was maintained well throughout the year and the annual beds, lawns, plant-hedges and trees were well attended to. The lawns in the garden around King Edward Statue and Cubbon Statue were extended. A hedge of Bougainvillea was planted along the wire fence in the Queen Statue garden, and the gaps in the Bougainvillea hedge along the Sampigey tank road were filled up. Two hydrants were fixed in the garden around the

Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar Statue and two more on the sides of the Cubbon Statue. A stadium was built by the Public Works Department in Sampigey tank bed and the work of levelling grounds, marking the playground and the running track and drainage work have been taken up. The Pump House at the Fairy Fountain was remodelled and the garden altered suitably. The 10 H. P. motor of the Fairy Fountain was replaced by a motor of 15 H. P. The other public parks and minor gardens were maintained in good order.

Nandidrug Hill Station.

619. The Nandidrug Hill Station continued to be popular as a health resort in summer. The total rainfall during the year was 36·18 (47·40) inches. Some new furniture and vessels were purchased. The total number of visitors was 4,325 (4,123). Apart from health—seeking visitors, a large number of pilgrims, sight-seers, holiday-makers and excursionists visited this historic hill. The total income was Rs. 5,156 (Rs. 4,042) and the expenditure Rs. 8,374.

Finance.

620. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,94,896 and the income amounted to Rs. 29,450.

(vii) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

621. There were 182 printing presses, including the two Government presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which 138 took up only job work. Eight newspapers and 73 periodicals were current. Of the newspapers, four (8) were in Kannada, two (1) in English, one in English and Kannada and one in Urdu. Of the periodicals, 32 were in English, 26 in Kannada, 14 in English and Kannada, and one in Kannada, English and Urdu. Most of the periodicals were monthlies and dealt with subjects of general and public interest.

(viii) Libraries.

Educational Libraries.

622. The total number of volumes at the close of the year in the libraries attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction was 5,784 (5,599). The number of books lent out was 436 (323).

Public Libraries, Bangalore and Mysore.

623. The Public Library in Bangalore had 608 (639) members on its rolls at the end of the year. It realised a gross income of Rs. 21,456 (Rs. 20,128) inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 6,407 (Rs. 6,034) and issued 21,361 (20,361) books; 1,22,640 (1,20,302) persons visited the Library. The Public Library at Mysore had 117 (108) members on its rolls and an income of Rs. 6,506 (Rs. 5,721) inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,179 (Rs. 1,327). It issued 29,538 (26,183) books and was visited by 85,566 (97,103) persons.

(ix) Stores Purchase Committee.

Purchases.

624. The total value of the purchases arranged for by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 63,28,948 (Rs. 64,57,942). The value of the orders placed with firms in India amounted to Rs. 38,97,539 as against Rs. 30,72,835 during 1938-39. The decline in the value of purchases made from foreign countries was due to the war and the abandoning of several new schemes. The bulk of foreign purchases related to the Electrical and Railway departments and the Government Electric and Porcelain factories.

625. In view of the uncertainty of obtaining foreign shipments, materials, such as chemicals and drugs, mostly required for the medical department, had to be purchased from stocks readily available in India, though at enhanced prices.

Inspections.

626. The services of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, London, were utilized for the purchase and inspection of railway stores ordered in Europe and also in the case of certain electrical equipment intended for the Shimsha hydro-electric project. Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras, continued to be agents for the clearing and forwarding of Government stores imported through the Madras Harbour and also for handling Government consignments to foreign countries. In the case of materials such as cotton putties, cocoanut oil and groundnut oil, provision was made for the acceptance of supplies only after getting the representative samples tested at the Government Industrial and Testing

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Laboratory. Samples of paper and stationery articles, clothing and uniform articles and paints were also examined before contracts were placed.

Expenditure.

627. The expenditure incurred on account of the agency of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, the contribution towards the Trade Commissioner's Office in London and on account of the Stores Purchase Committee totalled Rs. 35,430, which formed 0·56 (0·53) per cent of the amount of the purchases made.

(x) Central Recruitment Board.

628. The number of non-gazetted appointments in the several Public Offices of the state at the beginning of the year was 25,119. Of these, 11,539 were held by Brahmins and the remaining 13,580 by candidates of Backward Communities, the respective percentages being 45·94 and 54·06. Of the 571 vacancies advertised during the year, reports of appointments were received only in the case of 398 vacancies. The number of candidates of Backward Communities appointed was 296 as against 102 of the Brahmin community.

629. Two meetings of the Board were held. There were no changes in the constitution of the Board, but its term was extended for a period of six months.

630. The Government appointed a Public Service Commissioner, to study the existing rules of recruitment and to submit recommendations regarding the lines of future recruitment.

BANGALORE,
29th March 1941.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

No.	Name of Officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan of Mysore.	1-5-26	...	Was absent from the State (i) on a visit to Delhi from 27th October 1939 to 11th November 1939 (ii) on a visit to Madras and Calcutta from 26th February 1940 to 10th March 1940.
2	*Rajamantrapravina* Mr. N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L.	First Member of Council.	1-1-39	...	Was in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 27th October 1940 to 11th November 1940 and from 26th February 1940 to 1st March 1940.
3	*Rajamantrapravina* Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A.	Second Member of Council	17-11-38	...	Was in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 2nd March 1940 to 10th Maroh 1940.
4	Sir. D'Arcy Reilly, I. C. S. (Retired).	Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore.	1-8-34	...	On combined leave from 11th June 1939 to 16th November 1939.
5	Mr. C. Abdul Ghani, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	2-11-36	...	Acted as Chief Justice from 11th June 1939 to 16th November 1939.
6	Mr. A. R. Nagesvara Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	16-11-36	...	On privilege leave from 13th November 1939 to 22nd December 1939. On special duty as Enquiry Officer to enquire into allegations of Police excesses on Political Prisoners from 16th January 1940 to 24th February 1940.
7	Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	10-6-38	...	
8	Mr. S. Venkataranga Iyengar, B.A., LL.M.,	Acting Judge, High Court of Mysore.	12-6-39	22-12-39	
		Do	16-1-40	14-2-40	
		Temporary Judge, High Court of Mysore.	15-2-40	...	
9	Mr. C. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Do	15-2-40	...	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1939-40.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Whether adopted from British Indian Act	Date of introduction
1	X of 1939	Mysore State Life Insurance (Amendment) Act.	No	1st July 1939.
2	XI of 1939	Provident Funds (Amendment) Act ...	No	Do
3	XII of 1939	Mysore University (Amendment) Act ...	No	Do
4	XIII of 1939	Mysore Moneylenders Act ...	Yes	3rd July 1939.
5	XIV of 1939	Mysore Juveniles Act ...	Yes	Do
6	XV of 1939	Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act...	Yes	Do
7	XVI of 1939	Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act	Yes	Do
8	XVII of 1939	Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act ...	No	Do
9	XVIII of 1939	Mysore Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act.	No	Do
10	XIX of 1939	Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act.	Yes	Do
11	XX of 1939	Steam Boilers and Prime Movers (Amendment) Act.	No	Do
12	XXI of 1939	Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Act.	No	6th July 1939.
13	XXII of 1939	Mysore Insurance Act ...	Yes	18th July 1939.
14	XXIII of 1939	The Defence of India (Emergency) Act ...	Yes	4th September 1939.
15	XXIV of 1939	Mysore Public Security (Emergency) Act	No	15th September 1939
16	XXV of 1939	The Defence of India (Amendment) Act	Yes	4th October 1939.
17	XXVI of 1939	The Defence of India Act ...	Yes	9th December 1939
18	XXVII of 1939	The Registration of Foreigners (Prolongation) Act.	No	Do
19	I of 1940	Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Act	No	19th January 1940.
20	II of 1940	Coffee Husk Control Act ..	No	30th January 1940.
21	III of 1940	Legal Practitioners' (Amendment) Act ...	Yes	Do
22	IV of 1940	Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act.	No	Do
23	V of 1940	Registration of Foreigners Act ...	Yes	Do
24	VI of 1940	Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.	Yes	1st February 1940.
25	VII of 1940	Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Act.	No	Do
26	VIII of 1940	Mysore Town Muntcipalities (Amendment) Act.	No	Do
27	IX of 1940	Mysore Census Act ...	Yes	Do
28	X of 1940	Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Act	No	Do
29	XI of 1940	Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act.	No	Do
30	XII of 1940	Mysore Public Security Act ...	No	2nd February 1940.
31	XIII of 1940	Income-Tax (Amendment) Act ..	No	Do
32	XIV of 1940	Press and Newspapers Act ...	Yes	Do
33	XV of 1940	Sugar Excise Duty (Amendment) Act ...	Yes	1st March 1940.
34	XVI of 1940	Mysore Foreigners Act ...	Yes	2nd March 1940.
35	XVII of 1940	Mysore Duty on Gold (Emergency) Act	No	29th February 1940.
36	XVIII of 1940	Government of Mysore Act ...	No	30th April 1940.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1939-40.

Unit of service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of forces at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowance, etc., of the forces, including the followers	Arms
	At the end of last year	Recruited during the year, including transfers, etc.	Casualities			At the end of the current year	Number of Battalions, Regiments or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalidated	Discharged during the year				State officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs.	
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	113	68	...	5	61	115	1 Training Squadron.	...	2	2	19	91	93,839	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords.
							..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery		...	...	...	...	..								
Infantry	794	158	3	...	75	874	1 Active Battalion. 1 Garrison duty Battalion and 1 Training Company.	4 V.G. and 12 L.G.	12	29	155	671	3,85,819	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, E. Y. rifles and Rifles 410.
								Cadets		7	...	...	...	
Mysore Lancers ...	468	160	2	...	131	495	1 Regiment.	4 V. Gs.	10	17	77	391	5,20,595	M. L. E. H. V. rifles.
Mysore Transport Corps ...	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	6	5	22,023	
Total ...	1,387	386	5	5	267	1,496	20	24	24	57	254	1,158	9,72,276	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1939-40.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment			Reward		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Inspector-General of Police ...	1	Rs. 1,700 (personal)									
District Superintendents of Police	14	Rs. 500—50—600; Rs. 250—25—450; Rs. 250—40/2—450.									
Assistant Superintendents of Police	8	Rs. 200—10—250.									
Police Inspectors	103	Rs. 150; 125 and 100.									
Sub-Inspectors of Police ...	201	Rs. 80; 70; 60 and 50.	Rs. 22,19,000	25	1,707	...	...	1,068	(a) 5,075	1,611	
European Sergeants	5	Rs. 50—5—80 ...									
European Head Constables ...	11	Rs. 30—2/2—32 1—40.									
Jamedars	51	Rs. 35 and 32.									
Subedar-Majors	3	Rs. 40—2½—2 50.									
Subedars	9	Rs. 30—1—35 ...									
Daffedars	589	Rs. 30; 27; 25; 23 & 21.									
Havildars	31	Rs. 25 ...									
Naiks	51	Rs. 23 ...									
Constables	5,689	Rs. 18; 17; 16 and 15									

(a) Men who only knew how to sign their names and classified as literate during the previous year have now been omitted. Hence the decrease.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore State ...	28,898	31,694	28,354	32,402	22,558	27,348	18,665	22,725	3,893	4,618	65·8	70·1	82·7	83·1	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Mysore State	2,62,289 11 0	2,40,285 0 0	1,04,960 10 0	95,952 0 0	40·1	39·9	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Ser No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	..	..
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	..	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice				
	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	5	8
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	2	...	2
6	469 A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	..	1
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	18	39	57
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	92	200	292
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	...	1
		Total ...	117	244	361
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	48	115	163
12	307	Attempts at murder	3	12	15
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	20	26
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	8	12	20
		Attempt	...	...	..
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	2	2
		Attempt	...	...	..
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	29	36
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	9	49	58
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	56	109	165
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	5	10
		Attempt	...	...	..
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	128	282	410
		Attempt	...	...	..
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	37	78	115
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	1	7	8
22(a)	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	44	72	116
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement.	21	78	99
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	23	64	87
		Total ...	396	934	1,330
		Carried over ...	513	1,178	1,691

VII.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1939-40.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced — Imprisonment — Simple	Imprisonment — Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine — Simple	Imprisonment and fine — Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Released under 502, Cr. P. C.	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	13	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	40	56	30	..	22	...	2	2	1	...	30	4	...
102	216	2,464	712	1	186	144	279	63	...	3	712	811	..
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	..
147	265	2,535	744	1	210	144	281	65	1	42	744	818	...
87	111	300	45	...	39	...	3	1	...	...	43	132	...
8	10	7	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
26	16	47	14	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	14	8	...
10	16	17	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	23	16	8	1	3	...	...	1	...	3	8	4	...
46	51	44	29	5	3	1	...	6	...	14	29	7	..
122	121	319	42	...	24	...	2	15	..	1	42	130	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276	303	751	70	2	28	3	8	25	1	3	70	369	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	79	109	21	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	21	38	...
2	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
81	80	176	31	...	11	...	2	16	...	2	31	87	...
58	74	110	22	...	14	1	2	4	...	1	22	42	...
60	54	65	9	1	4	...	2	2	...	...	9	30	...
884	952	1,971	300	10	164	5	23	70	2	24	298	854	...
1,031	1,217	4,506	1,044	11	374	149	304	135	3	66	1,042	1,672	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

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4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
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		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	2	2
		Attempt	...	...	...
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		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	5	10
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	128	282	410
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	37	78	115
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22(a)	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	44	72	116
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement.	21	78	99
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VII.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1939-40.

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7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	13	2	..	2	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	40	56	30	..	22	...	2	2	1	...	30	4	...
102	216	2,464	712	1	186	144	279	63	...	3	712	811	..
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	..
147	265	2,535	744	1	210	144	281	65	1	42	744	818	...
87	111	300	45	...	39	...	3	1	...	...	43	132	...
8	10	7	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
26	16	47	14	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	14	8	...
10	16	17	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	23	16	8	1	3	...	...	1	...	3	8	4	...
46	51	44	29	5	3	1	...	6	...	14	29	7	...
122	121	319	42	...	24	...	2	15	...	1	42	130	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276	303	751	70	2	28	3	8	25	1	3	70	369	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	79	109	21	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	21	38	...
2	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
81	80	176	31	...	11	...	2	16	...	2	31	87	...
58	74	110	22	...	14	1	2	4	...	1	22	42	...
60	54	65	9	1	4	...	2	2	...	...	9	30	...
884	952	1,971	300	10	164	5	28	70	2	24	298	854	...
1,031	1,217	4,506	1,044	11	374	149	304	135	3	66	1,042	1,672	...

S, A. R.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...
6	469A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	1	8
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1	10	13
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	11	21
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	3	1	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	1	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	2	1
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	5	2
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	2	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	8	4
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	...	...	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	1
22(a)	353, 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	4	1
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement.	...	3	10
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1	1
		Total ...	3	27	24
		Carried over ...	**4**	**38**	**45**

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1939-40.

imprisonment															
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Released by Magistrate and Police	Evading arrest	Withdrawn and Compounded	Transferred	Police pending	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	7	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...
81	210	19	257	18	1	1	...	...	537	20	...	381	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
83	217	19	263	18	8	1	...	...	566	21	2	381	2	...	...
1	6	1	1	3	2	1	26	2	88	25	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	..	...
...	1	1	8	..	...	...	2	..	18	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	8	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	74	18	...	47	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	214	13	..	83	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3	1	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	36	11	1	2	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	...	11	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	46	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	5	...	...	...
18	36	86	20	8	2	3	28	2	562	74	1	165	...	12	...
101	253	55	283	26	5	4	28	2	1,128	95	3	546	2	12	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	513	1,178	1,691
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	13	16	29
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	29	74	103
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	43	49	92
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	10	33	43
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	971	1,908	2,879
		Attempt ..	24	27	51
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	1
		Total ...	1,090	2,108	3,198
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	28	37	65
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	19	63	82
		Total ...	47	100	147
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	262	567	829
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary	1,216	3,435	4,651
		Attempt ...	...	2	2
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	225	286	511
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	6	43	49
36	419 and 420	Cheating	61	72	133
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	47	174	221
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	...	10	10
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,817	4,589	6,406
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,467	7,975	11,442
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	2	7	9
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws	Other offences	59	396	455
		Public nuisances	3	11	14
		Offences under Mysore Arms Act ...	43	187	230
		Offences under Security Sections... ...	32	115	147
41	......	Offences under C. T. Act	65	129	194
42	.. ...	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,300	17,908	19,208
		Total ...	1,504	18,748	20,252
		Grand Total ...	4,971	26,723	31,694

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1939-40.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19
1,031	1,217	4,506	1,044	11	374	149	304	135	3	66	1,042	1,672	...
17	22	127	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	67	...
80	75	59	9	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	9	18	...
72	70	41	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	27	37	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,937	2,077	1,213	520*	7	454	2	16	4	3	34	520	326	...
39	45	20	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,186	2,316	1,497	562	10	484	2	16	11	3	36	562	460	...
57	50	182	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	122	...
46	47	55	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	5	...
103	97	237	29	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	29	127	...
535	680	788	813	13	214	5	11	31	...	39	813	342	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,231	3,656	2,574	1,314	55	839	1	16	98	42	263	1,814	741	...
1	2	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...
375	336	268	119	2	74	8	10	12	...	13	119	80	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	38	40	19	...	8	1	3	5	2	...	19	11	...
105	99	101	80	1	26	1	1	...	...	1	80	86	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
130	173	461	189	...	25	...	130	25	...	9	189	148	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,414	4,992	4,236	1,985	71	1,186	16	171	171	45	325	1,985	1,361	...
7,734	8,622	10,476	3,620	92	2,044	167	491	346	51	427	3,618	3,610	...
14	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
222	350	834	527	48	55	44	260	74	1	45	527	55	...
19	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...
199	183	214	151	1	5	...	...	145	...	...	151	18	...
134	117	367	92	16	58	...	...	...	...	18	92	75	
150	145	181	111	8	100	...	...	2	...	1	111	8	...
15,455	18,364	20,378	18,220	2	...	...	...	18,218	...	...	18,220	850	...
16,198	19,176	21,926	19,105	75	218	44	260	18,442	1	65	19,105	1,008	...
28,927	27,798	32,402	22,725	167	2,262	211	751	18,788	52	492	22,723	4,618	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
		Brought Forward.	4	38	45
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	4	1
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	..	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and to 460,	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	80	58
		Attempt ...	...	2	4
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	86	63
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	...	...
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft — of cattle	2	58	59
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Theft — ordinary	1	284	198
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1	25	21
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	7	...
36	419 and 420	Cheating	...	2	8
		Attempt ...	...	...	..
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	4	1
		Attempt ...	.	...	...
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	...	...	...
		Attempt ..	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	380	287
		Total of classes I to V ...	10	504	395
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Other offences	...	20	21
		Public nuisances	...	...	...
		Offences under Mysore Arms Act ...	1	4	1
		Offences under Security Sections ...	1	8	8
41	......	Offences under C. T. Act	1	24	21
42	......	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	21	2	...
		Total ...	24	58	51
		Grand Total ...	34	562	446

VII—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1939-40.

imprisonment														
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Released by Magistrate and Police	Evading arrest	Withdrawn and Compounded	Transferred	Police Pending
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
101	253	55	283	26	5	4	28	2	1,128	95	3	546	2	12
...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	39	4	...	3	...	...
1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	28	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	2	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	...	...	...	...
														...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	122	67	40	19	7	2	...	...	176	169	...	10	5	7
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
85	127	67	43	20	19	2	...	...	274	184	..	15	5	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	16	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	15	1	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	48	16	...	16	1	...
32	43	24	20	7	...	...	...	...	94	16	...	11	9	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	153	116	56	13	2	...	...	...	350	107	..	29	12	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	17	15	5	...	1	1	...	...	60	3	5	2	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1
4	8	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	20	1	...	4	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	148	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	12	...	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	370	160	85	21	4	1	...	...	602	140	5	66	22	29
822	750	282	411	67	28	7	28	2	2,052	435	8	663	30	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	286	40	6	...	...	...	...	...	103	126	...	2	20	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	27	9	...	4	...	4
1	4	13	40	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	1	53	...	1
8	49	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965	4	...	304	...	9
43	340	58	47	...		...	...	...	1,250	139	1	364	20	15
365	1,090	340	458	67	28	7	28	2	2,302	574	9	1,027	50	63

APPENDIX VIII—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under Section 562, Cr. P. C.	Struck off under Cr. L. 144
				Brought to trial				Total									
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Upon warrants	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Courts of Sessions—																		
Bangalore	72	70	25	169	...	...	...	...	131	194	...	101	52	2	...	39	...	...
Mysore	30	51	10	185	...	...	...	...	84	195	6	85	27	...	...	77	...	...
Shimoga	25	41	23	94	...	...	...	...	96	117	..	69	39	...	...	9	...	...
Total ...	127	162	58	448	...	...	...	...	311	506	6	255	118	2	...	125	...	...

Courts of District Magistrates—																			
Bangalore	1	6	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...
Kolar	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tumkur	2	7	...	5	...	1	...	...	4	6	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Mysore	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Mandya	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
Hassan	1	1	...	..	...	9	...	...	1	9	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	9	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Chitaldrug	2	4	...	8	...	...			2	8	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total ...	20	32	...	20	7	20	...	...	31	47	9	1	20	...	10	...	6	1
Courts of other Magistrates—																			
Bangalore	10,019	11,355	1,932	1,433	735	4,333	6,366	...	13,295	14,799	1,631	2,095	9,361	65	2	1,399	133	113
Kolar	3,523	3,417	441	1,126	337	3,730	156	11	5,632	5,801	1,220	1,589	2,418	16	39	428	81	10
Tumkur	1,924	1,937	811	1,025	325	2,567	...	...	4,303	4,728	1,248	1,051	1,555	67	164	587	40	16
Mysore	6,301	8,421	974	1,585	201	8,652	...	...	9,132	11,412	1,119	2,193	6,779	118	103	901	104	95
Mandya	2,186	2,219	688	479	247	2,332	11	...	3,743	3,757	451	1,209	1,579	40	...	364	24	90
Hassan	3,471	2,514	535	341	226	2,579	177	...	4,770	3,858	400	1,166	1,684	22	2	565	19	...
Shimoga	2,325	2,644	704	396	273	2,359	596	...	3,794	4,328	639	976	1 873	50	10	681	58	41
Kadur	1,575	1,536	327	252	115	1,492	130	...	2,273	2,316	515	433	852	18	31	415	23	29
Chitaldrug	1,557	1,571	270	708	810	1,379	90		2,790	3,257	86	1,364	1,404	30	24	260	79	10
Total ...	32,881	35,614	6,682	7,345	3,269	29,423	7,526	11	49,737	54,256	7,309	12,076	27,505	426	375	5,600	561	404
Grand Total ...	33,028	35,808	6,740	7,413	3,276	29,443	7,526	11	50,079	54,809	7,324	12,332	27,643	428	385	5,725	567	405

APPENDIX IX—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases — Sentence							
	Applications rejected		Confirmed		Modified		Reversed	
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High Court of Mysore	...	...	62	47	11	10	26	18
Total ...	...	...	62	47	11	10	26	18
Courts of Sessions.—								
Bangalore	1	1	247	194	48	34	69	37
Mysore	...	...	111	91	11	10	64	34
Shimoga	...	...	47	40	14	12	23	18
Total ...	1	1	405	325	73	56	156	89
Courts of District and other Magistrates—								
Bangalore	...	...	31	15	1	1	28	11
Kolar	13	8	24	15	5	3	14	9
Tumkur	...	...	49	24	8	5	41	14
Mysore	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mandya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	11	7	5	5	14	9
Shimoga	1	1	49	34	14	7	24	9
Kadur	...	...	7	5	1	1	5	1
Chitaldrug	...	...	5	2	6	3	...	...
Total	17	12	177	103	40	25	126	53
Grand Total ...	18	13	644	475	124	91	308	160

APPENDIX IX—*concld.*

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases								Remarks
	Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
High Court of Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions—									
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	
Mysore	...	...	3	3	4	4	71	43	
Shimoga	...	..	...	...	2	2	9	4	
Total ...	...	...	3	3	6	6	94	60	
Courts of District and other Magistrates—									
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	
Kolar	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	
Tumkur	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Mandya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hassan	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kadur	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	2	
Chitaldrug	4	3	...	..	2	2	1	1	
Total ...	5	4	1	1	6	6	13	10	
Grand Total ...	5	4	4	4	12	12	107	70	

APPENDIX X—(CIVIL)

Civil Work—Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	9,219	10,130	23,626	20,427	751	848	33,454 (a)	31,167 (b)	23,324	23,018	10,130	8,149
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,520	1,400	5,515	5,461	245	213	7,180 (c)	6,948 (d)	5,780	5,388	1,400	1,560
District Judges' Courts (including Additional District Judges.)	113	132	79	73	4	3	196	208	64	103	132	105
Grand Total ...	10,852	11,662	29,220	25,961	1,000	1,064	40,830 (1)	38,323 (2)	29,168	28,509	11,662	9,814

(a) Excludes 142 suits transferred.
(b) ,, 238 ,,
(c) ,, 100 ,,
(d) ,, 126 ,,

(1) Excludes 242 suits transferred *vide* (a) and (c).
(2) ,, 364 ,, ,, (b) and (d).

APPENDIX X—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits on landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	39,07,311 14 8	1,191	17,525	1,701	11,257	6,786	1,255	580	...	549	8,517	6,855	364	7,282	40,27,360 9 11	158·39
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	17,31,307 2 9	32	5,366	63	3,189	1,987	4	218	56	12	2,168	1,691	112	1,417	16,55,324 7 9	126·74
District Judges' Courts (including Additional District Judges.)	16,92,736 15 7	15	27	31	...	2	4	5	55	7	1	13	4	85	23,11,551 14 4	673·34
Grand Total ...	73,31,356 1 0	1,238	22,928	1,795	14,446	8,775	1,263	798	111	568	10,686	8,559	480	8,784	79,94,237 0 0	154·27

APPENDIX XI—(CIVIL).

Civil Work—Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees in the Civil Courts of the State during the year 1939-40.

Name of Courts	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total		
	Past year	Present year	Value for the present year	Past year	Present year	Value for the present year	Past year	Present year	Value for the present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Munsiffs' Courts	23,511	19,874	103,98,789 6 5	36,678	34,868	86,55,671 5 9	60,189	54,741 (a)	190,54,460 12 2
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	5,247	4,640	59,54,976 1 5	9,298	9,150	34,35,537 12 10	14,545	13,789 (b)	93,90,513 14 3
District Judges' Courts ...	261	280	48,20,809 3 6	251	412	34,13,979 6 0	512	692	82,34,788 9 6
Grand Total ...	29,019	24,794	211,74,574 11 4	46,227	44,430	155,05,188 8 7	75,246	69,222 (1)	366,79,763 3 11

Name of Courts	Disposed of			Closing balance			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for the present year	Past year	Present year	Value for the present year	Below six months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	40,315	36,390	100,50,410 4 7	19,874	18,351	90,04,050 7 7	11,018	6,119	1,214
Subordinate Judges' Courts	9,905	9,255	33,29,111 2 9	4,640	4,534	60,61,402 11 6	2,175	2,126	233
District Judges' Courts	232	450	41,67,971 12 4	280	242	40,66,816 13 2	103	52	87
Grand Total ...	50,452	46,095	175,47,493 8 8	24,794	23,127	1,91,32,270 0 3	13,296	8,297	1,534

(a) Excludes 1 transferred.
(b) Excludes 1 transferred.

(1) Excludes 2 cases transferred *vide* (a) and (b).

APPENDIX XII—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the number and result of Appeals in the Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
igh Court of Mysore—											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Appeals from original decrees ...	245	228	128	169	373	397	145	139	228	258	3,56,149 15 5	5,96,250 0 7
Do appellate decrees ...	819	900	412	451	1,231	1,351	331	348	900	1,003	1,43,289 9 11	1,52,724 2 4
Do original orders ...	21	15	42	50	63	65	48	47	15	18	...	...
Do appellate orders ...	2	5	15	16	17	21	12	17	5	4	...	...
(High Court) Totals ...	1,087	1,148	597	686	1,684	1,834	536	551	1,148	1,283	4,99,439 9 4	7,48,974 2 11
ppeals from decrees—												
1. District Judges' Courts including Additional District Court, Bangalore and Shimoga. (District Courts) Totals ...	499	499	377	583	(i) 695	(ii) 628	196	292	499	336	2,77,339 2 2	3,50,425 3 10
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts Totals ...	938	851	1,234	1,197	(iii) 2,168	(iv) 2,026	1,317	1,266	851	760	4,01,747 12 0	1,38,697 15 5
ppeals from orders—												
1. District Judges' Courts including Additional District Courts. (Districts Courts) Totals ...	83	90	137	209	(v) 218	(vi) 221	128	131	90	90	..	...
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts Totals ...	110	95	229	266	(vii) 338	(viii) 356	243	257	95	99	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,717	2,683	2,574	2,941	A 5,103	B 5,065	2,420	2,497	2,683	2,568	11,78,526 7 6	12,38,097 6 2

(A) Excludes 188 transferred (i), (iii), (v) and (vii).
(B) Do 559 do (ii), (iv), (vi) and (viii).

APPENDIX XII—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
	Confirmed		Reversed		Amended		Remanded		Compromised or otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
High Court—											Days	Days	
Appeals from original decrees ...	54	69	23	27	29	23	7	8	32	12	616·8	668·05	
Do appellate decrees ...	225	217	53	62	20	19	8	4	25	46	468·06	643·362	
Do original orders ...	27	28	11	10	...	1	4	2	6	6	} 103·7	156·61	
Do appellate orders ...	9	9	...	4	...	...	1	3	2	1			
(High Court) Totals ...	315	323	87	103	49	43	20	17	65	65	467·5	594·68	
Appeals from decrees—													
1. District Judges' Courts including Additional District Courts, Bangalore and Shimoga. (District Courts) Totals ...	90	152	31	34	10	42	11	13	54	51	310·4	463·04	
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts Totals ...	702	702	220	249	187	166	95	82	113	67	3[illegible]·7	345·29	
Appeals from orders—													
1. District Judges' Courts including Additional District Courts. (District Courts) Total ...	54	64	31	20	3	5	11	8	29	34	208·2	174·19	
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts' Totals	135	136	35	74	11	4	30	15	32	28	160·0	186·9	
Grand Total ...	1,296	1,377	404	480	260	260	167	135	293	245	362·0	388·8	

(i) Excludes 181 transferred.
(iii) Excludes 4 transferred.
(ii) Excludes 454 transferred.
(iv) Excludes 22 transferred.
(v) Excludes 2 transferred.
(vii) Excludes 1 transferred.
(vi) Excludes 78 transferred.
(viii) Excludes 5 transferred.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1939.

Station	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisons	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs. a. p.		
Mysore State ...	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 Mysore Jail 1 Sub-Jail, Shimoga 1 Sub-Jail, Thippaganahally 5 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Field. 26 Taluk Lock-ups	1,136	13,302	8,798	14,438	1123·48	1439·79	2,183	1,54,644-5-3	22	7

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1939-40		Nature of documents presented									
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous	
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore State.	168,021	156,976	58,571	57,777	88,184	83,718	923	901	512	621	14,831	13,959

Name of State	Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Documents returned at the request of the parties	
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.						
Mysore State.	162,870	156,814	4,11,65,325	4,28,02,836	93	112	181	149	26	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

Description	Past year							Present year							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Mortgages	57,740	1,50,38,199	15	2	99,176	8	0	58,526	1,32,25,863	9	10	93,929	9	0	
Sales	83,583	1,90,90,082	1	7	1,38,687	13	0	88,061	1,97,75,788	12	8	1,43,886	0	0	
Wills ...	899	5,93,687	0	5	4,126	12	0	921	7,56,840	11	5	4,284	6	0	
Money Bonds.	471	2,63,836	14	6	823	2	0	624	2,68,761	15	9	1,224	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	14,121	78,17,528	6	0	41,265	6	0	14,694	71,88,070	8	3	42,863	10	0	
B. Return	...	......			22,810	4	9	...	...			19,875	14	6	
Total ...	156,814	4,28,02,834	11	8	3,06,889	13	9	1,62,826	4,11,65,325	4	6	3,05,563	7	6	
Total expenditure.	...	......			1,71,448	0	10	...	...			1,76,276	15	0	
Net profit	...	......			1,35,441	12	11	...	...			1,29,286	8	6	

APPENDIX XVI.

Revenue and Expenditure of Municipalities in Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1939	Receipts during 1938-39	Receipts during 1939-40	Total during 1939-40	Expenditure during 1938-39	Expenditure during 1939-40	Closing Balance on 30th June 1940
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City...	2,54,285	28,86,104	28,98,770	31,53,055	26,31,811	29,06,391	2,46,664
2	Closepet ..	1,866	11,102	10,699	12,565	10,426	11,779	786
3	Channapatna ...	2,170	33,077	30,005	32,175	33,181	30,325	1,850
4	Magadi ...	819	11,267	9,472	10,291	10,979	11,166	—875
5	Anekal ..	1,147	8,762	8,450	9,597	8,369	8,258	1,339
6	Kankanhalli ..	441	9,158	8,757	9,198	10,184	8,244	954
7	Dodballapur ...	2,178	33,593	36,341	38,519	32,510	31,827	6,692
8	Devanhalli ...	224	10,235	13,636	13,861	11,144	13,632	229
9	Nelamangala ...	682	6,118	6,677	7,359	5,681	6,307	1,052
10	Tyamagondlu ..	751	4,890	3,825	4,576	4,805	3,750	826
11	Vadigenahalli ...	1,100	5,683	6,806	7,906	5,722	6,678	1,228
12	Hoskote ...	858	11,190	10,677	11,535	11,736	10,652	883
13	Yelahanka ...	1,427	6,177	6,792	8,220	6,710	6,991	1,229
14	Sarjapur ...	397	2,855	2,778	3,175	2,642	2,904	271
	Total ...	2,68,345	30,40,211	30,53,685	33,22,032	27,85,900	30,58,904	2,64,003—875

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1939	Receipts during 1938-39	Receipts during 1939-40	Total for 1939-40	Expenditure during 1938-39	Expenditure during 1939-40	Closing balance on 30th June 1940
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kolar ...	7,408	71,819	52,658	60,066	70,015	54,642	5,424
2	Bowringpet ...	7,170	30,093	28,530	35,700	29,230	27,345	8,355
3	Chikballapur ...	9,436	36,415	55,545	64,981	36,588	46,980	18,001
4	Chintamani ...	680	37,094	37,078	37,758	50,831	35,458	2,300
5	Mulbagal ...	2,698	8,816	11,295	13,993	7,239	12,421	1,572
6	Sidlaghatta ...	2,275	9,697	8,909	11,184	7,605	8,694	2,490
7	Malur ...	1,373	11,809	10,800	12,173	11,325	10,402	1,771
8	Srinivaspur ...	834	5,485	5,192	6,026	6,129	5,095	931
9	Goribidnur ...	2,632	14,848	12,149	14,781	7,381	10,874	3,907
10	Bagepalli ...	1,001	1,482	2,108	3,109	1,777	1,957	1,152
11	Gudibanda ...	426	2,481	2,207	2,633	2,495	2,005	628
	Total ...	35,933	2,30,089	2,26,471	2,62,404	2,30,115	2,15,873	46,531

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1939	Receipts during 1938-39	Receipts during 1939-40	Total for 1939-40	Expenditure during 1938-39	Expenditure during 1939-40	Closing balance on 30th June 1940
1	Tumkur ...	4,343	1,21,838	1,34,192	1,38,535	1,23,952	1,15,249	23,286
2	Madhugiri ...	40	15,398	13,001	13,041	15,830	13,040	1
3	Chiknaikanhalli	2,496	8 164	12,434	14,930	9,455	11,975	*2,955
4	Sira ...	3,551	16,570	20,647	24,198	17,527	15,538	(a)8,660
5	Gubbi ...	3,408	16,430	26,066	29,474	14,251	22,525	(b)6,950
6	Tiptur ...	2,052	42,103	34,213	36,265	40,081	34,028	2,237
7	Pavagada ...	583	5,258	5,630	6,213	6,973	6,016	197
8	Kunigal ...	1,723	15,091	16,306	18,029	16,234	17,688	341
9	Koratagere ...	277	2,924	4,684	4,961	2,985	3,070	1,891
10	Turvekere ...	327	7,439	6,194	6,521	8,007	5,969	552
	Total ...	18,800	2,51,205	2,73,367	2,92,167	2,55,295	2,45,098	47,070

*Besides this a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been invested in Government Savings Bank.
(a) In S. B. Rs. 107-0-11, Imprest Rs. 25.
(b) In S. B. Rs. 7,005-15-1, in Savings Certificates Rs. 8,687-8-0.

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1939	Receipts during 1938-39	Receipts during 1939-40	Total for 1939-40	Expenditure during 1938-89	Expenditure during 1939-40	Closing Balance on 30th June 1940
	TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mysore City ...	1,54,424	9,14,718	8,62,395	10,16,819	8,55,528	9,50,005	66,814
2	Nanjangud ...	9,986	37,034	40,124	50,110	35,262	37,177	12,933
3	Chamarajnagar	3,003	33,621	60,236	63,239	41,030	61,350	1,889
4	Hunsur ...	678	17,084	18,180	18,858	17,941	17,771	1,087
5	Gundlupet ...	3,590	12,720	12,798	16,388	13,349	13,987	2,401
	MINOR MUNICIPALITIES.							
6	Krishnaraja-nagar.	2,272	13,229	12,744	15,016	13,041	13,008	2,008
7	Mirle ...	3,516	3,489	3,261	6,777	1,839	3,991	2,786
8	Saligrama ...	4,618	6,165	5,159	9,777	4,785	6,733	3,044
9	T.-Narsipur ..	1,211	8,129	9,887	11,098	8,912	9,340	1,758
10	Mugur ...	1,121	3,569	7,388	8,509	3,207	6,375	2,134
11	Bannur ...	1,580	3,359	4,950	6,530	3,114	3,471	3,059
12	Talakad ...	984	2,981	3,031	4,015	2,255	2,129	1,886
13	Heggaddevan-kote.	650	2,659	1,693	2,343	2,274	1,844	499
14	Saragur ...	409	2,613	3,409	3,818	3,934	2,590	1,228
15	Periyapatna ...	3,614	7,519	5,841	9,455	6,669	6,947	2,508
16	Yelandur ...	2,461	3,811	2,876	5,337	2,703	3,693	1,644
17	Agara Mamballi	342	1,914	2,898	3,240	2,714	2,865	375
18	Ramasamudra...	1,133	2,531	2,524	3,657	2,319	2,091	1,566
	Total ...	1,95,592	10,77,175	10,59,394	12,54,986	10,20,876	11,45,367	1,09,619

MANDYA DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1939	Receipts during 1938-39	Receipts during 1939-40	Total for 1939-40	Expenditure during 1938-89	Expenditure during 1939-40	Closing Balance on 30th June 1940
1	Mandya ...	21,570	74,188	1,51,374	1,72,944	64,075	1,19,740	53,204
2	Malavalli ...	1,778	17,697	15,295	17,073	17,831	16,090	984
3	Seringapatam ...	762	32,650	20,588	21,350	32,290	21,267	83
4	Nagamangala ...	202	6,464	5,946	6,148	6,734	4,841	1,307
5	French-Rocks ...	3,129	11,858	12,519	15,648	10,459	11,506	4,142
6	Melkote ...	903	4,076	4,227	5,130	3,493	4,766	364
7	Krishnarajpet	1,591	5,232	4,184	5,774	4,021	4,616	1,159
8	Maddur ...	2,335	9,290	12,418	14,752	7,750	12,616	2,136
9	Belakavadi ...	1,206	3,241	2,734	3,940	3,956	2,243	1,697
	Total ...	33,476	1,64,696	2,29,285	2,62,759	1,50,609	1,97,685	65,076

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1939	Receipts during 1938-39	Receipts during 1939-40	Total of 1939-40	Expenditure during 1938-39	Expenditure during 1939-40	Closing Balance on the 30th June 1940
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Hassan ...	9,668	91,548	72,250	81,918	96,103	77,207	4,711
2	Arsikere ...	13,077	23,164	49,401	62,478	37,746	45,362	17,116
3	Hole-Narsipur...	1,035	31,453	30,826	31,861	31,763	31,267	594
4	Saklespur ...	3,712	29,930	21,578	25,290	29,834	20,680	4,610
5	Channarayapatna.	3,273	13,520	12,418	15,691	14,568	12,531	3,160
6	Arkalgud ...	1,979	10,325	7,173	9,152	11,897	8,785	367
7	Konanur ...	248	10,989	15,047	15,295	11,770	15,384	—89
8	Sravanabelgola.	436	6,750	14,924	15,360	7,075	13,392	1,968
9	Belur ...	1,673	10,110	8,552	10,225	10,193	7,367	2,858
10	Alur ...	984	8,378	8,135	9,119	9,351	6,951	2,168
11	Banavar ...	1,256	4,470	4,959	6,215	4,394	3,401	2,814
12	Harnahalli ...	559	941	987	1,546	1,166	965	581
	Total ...	37,900	2,47,578	2,46,250	2,84,150	2,65,860	2,43,292	40,858

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1939	Receipts during 1938-39	Receipts during 1939-40	Total of 1939-40	Expenditure during 1938-39	Expenditure during 1939-40	Closing Balance on the 30th June 1940
1	Shimoga ...	1,580	98,245	1,39,331	1,40,911	1,05,734	1,38,214	2,697
2	Sagar ...	3,515	32,857	44,006	47,521	89,110	37,917	9,604
3	Shikarpur ...	1,028	10,853	12,699	13,727	10,612	12,724	1,003
4	Bhadravathi ...	3,745	39,316	37,914	41,659	37,085	35,367	6,292
5	Chennagiri ...	1,248	7,342	9,716	10,964	8,011	7,980	2,984
6	Honnali ...	1,264	8,432	7,901	9,165	9,104	6,531	2,634
7	Nyamati ...	2,567	8,753	7,639	10,206	9,161	7,549	2,657
8	Sorab ...	315	4,383	5,577	5,892	4,434	3,947	1,945
9	Shiralkoppa ...	2,809	6,351	6,549	9,358	8,681	6,402	2,956
10	Hosnagar ...	1,630	4,044	3,942	5,572	3,238	3,440	2,132
11	Tirthahalli ...	802	13,072	11,661	12,463	13,424	10,309	2,154
12	Kumsi ...	684	2,326	5,172	5,856	2,446	3,488	2,368
	Total ...	21,187	2,35,974	2,92,107	3,13,294	2,51,090	2,73,868	39,426

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1939	Receipts during 1938-39	Receipts during 1939-40	Total for 1939-40	Expenditure during 1938-39	Expenditure during 1939-40	Closing Balance on the 30th June 1940	Investments
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Chickmagalur ...	2,540 (−5)	76,445	1,10,481	1,13,016	90,467	1,00,804	12,212	*8,101
2	Tarikere ...	3,866	28,518	40,291	44,157	28,147	33,431	10,726	2,708
3	Birur ...	1,680	12,855	25,831	27,511	13,109	26,573	938	5,001
4	Kadur ...	3,417	11,329	16,723	20,140	11,317	19,790	350	7,428
5	Narasimharaj-pura.	1,265	5,145	5,760	7,025	4,775	6,312	713	500
6	Koppa ...	1,463	10,032	22,636	24,099	13,543	22,111	1,987	8,243
7	Sringeri ..	3,313	6,195	5,558	8,871	6,988	6,683	2,189	...
8	Mudigere ...	2,063	7,825	8,435	10,498	7,978	8,323	2,175	...
9	Ajjampura ...	1,044	6,449	6,657	7,701	7,331	5,673	2,028	...
	Total ...	20,646	1,65,093	2,42,372	2,63,018	1,83,655	2,29,700	33,318	31,981

Investments.

		Rs.
*(i) Chickmagalur ...	...	8,101
(ii) Tarikere ...	...	2,708
(iii) Birur ...	...	5,001
(iv) Kadur ...	...	7,428
(v) Narasimharajpura	...	500
(vi) Koppa ...	...	8,243

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1939	Receipts during 1938-39	Receipts during 1939-40	Total for 1939-40	Expenditure during 1938-39	Expenditure during 1939-40	Closing Balance on the 30th June 1940	Investments
	TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.								
1	Chitaldrug ...	7,448	48,857	56,945	64,393	45,170	54,728	9,665	
2	Davangere ...	31,955	1,80,781	3,80,139	4,12,094	1,63,475	3,96,452	15,642	
3	Harihar ...	81	19,327	17,193	17,274	20,160	17,497	*—223	
	MINOR MUNICIPALITIES.								
4	Challakere ...	2,132	14,487	15,302	17,434	15,168	16,414	1,020	
5	Hiriyur ...	4,812	7,735	7,698	12,510	9,668	10,582	1,928	
6	Hosadurga ...	4,905	8,823	10,793	15,698	6,775	10,090	5,608	
7	Holalkere ...	2,346	5,768	4,157	6,503	5,098	5,491	1,012	
8	Jagalur ...	2,961	8,887	9,363	12,324	8,038	8,629	3,695	
9	Molakalmuru ...	6,250	6,077	4,521	10,771	3,943	9,122	1,649	
10	Naikanahatti ..	869	2,213	3,415	4,284	2,882	3,984	300	
11	Mayakonda ...	1,304	2,637	2,030	3,334	3,412	2,182	1,152	
	Total ...	65,063	3,05,592	5,11,556	5,76,619	2,84,084	5,35,171	41,671-223-—41,448	

*The closing balance was Zero figure with an overdraft of Rs. 223.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Mysore State for the year 1939-40.

Month	July 1939	August 1939	September 1939	October 1939	November 1939	December 1939	January 1940	February 1940	March 1940	April 1940	May 1940	June 1940	Total for the year	Total for the past year	Avera ge for the past five years
Mysore State	5·88	6·49	4·34	9·18	2·93	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·04	2·29	5·38	6·22	42·75	31·60	33·01

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of Prices of Staple Food Grains in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

Quantity in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1939		During June 1940		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	11	7	11	
2. Rice (best sort)	7	0	6	4	
3. Rice (common sort) ...	9	1	8	11	
4. Cholam	14	13	13	5	
5. Ragi	16	0	16	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement of Expenditure for 1939-40 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. General Administration.							
4. Viceregal visit ...	...	9,634	9,634	..	...	...	9,634
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue—							
Do Major ...	19,25,521	2,46,142	21,71,663	...	3,57,773	3,57,773	25,29,436
Do Minor ...	64,180	...	64,180	4,530	1,789	6,319	70,499
3 Restoration of Tanks ...	1,70,354	...	1,70,354	...	1,45,366	1,45,366	3,15,720
3A Improvement to Tanks	9,577	...	9,577	...	60,672	60,672	70,249
Establishment ...	2,43,412	...	2,43,412	..	54,286	54,286	2,97,698
Tools and Plant ...	3,298	...	3,298	...	1,480	1,480	4,778
Suspense ...	—26,613	...	—26,613	...	...	...	—26,613
23. Irrigation Total ...	23,89,729	2,46,142	26,35,871	4,530	6,21,366	6,25,896	32,61,767
Deduct portion of outlay on Marconahalli Water Works transferred to 38A. Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue	5,18,015	...	5,18,015	...	...	...	5,18,015
Net 23 Irrigation Total ...	18,71,714	2,46,142	21,17,856	4,530	6,21,366	6,25,896	27,43,752
24. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ...	13,29,807	2,92,041	16,21,848	4,79,048	65,322	5,44,370	21,66,218
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	31,437	6,610	38,047	...	...	...	38,047
Loss on stock ...	...	35,979	35,979	...	...	...	35,979
Travellers' Bungalows...	19,400	11,822	31,222	...	...	...	31,222
Hill Stations ...	...	5,037	5,037	...	...	...	5,037
Establishment ...	1,44,164	...	1,44,164	1,25,084	...	1,25,084	2,69,248
Tools and Plant ...	1,958	...	1,958	2,878	...	2,878	4,836
Suspense ...	—59,415	...	- 59,415	...	...	...	—59,415
Deduct Contributions ...	4,813	8,577	13,390	...	...	...	13,390
Total 24C. Works ...	14,62,538	3,42,912	18,05,450	6,07,010	65,322	6,72,332	24,77,782
24 A. Communications—							
(1) Roads	4,11,414	27,48,812	31,60,226	41,468	9,24,665	9,66,133	41,26,359
(2) Bridges	58,440	15,890	74,330	...	..	...	74,330
(3) Other charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Collecting charges for motor license fees.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Establishment ...	...	3,38,666	3,38,666	...	...	...	...
(6) Tools and Plant ...	...	43,057	43,057	...	...	...	...
Deduct contribution ...	...	16,655	16,655	...	...	..	...
Total 24 A. Communication	4,69,854	31,29,770	35,99,624	41,468	9,24,665	9,66,133	45,65,757

APPENDIX XIX—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26. Education—							
11 A. Buildings ...	1,72,781	51,906	2,24,687	...	...	...	2,24,687
Establishment ...	...	21,019	21,019	...	..	...	21,019
Tools and Plant ...	...	36	36	...	...	...	36
Total ...	1,72,781	72,961	2,45,742	...	...	..	2,45,742
27. Agriculture ...	...	4,682	4,682	...	...	...	4,68
Establishment ...	...	484	484	..	..	...	48
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Total ...	...	5,166	5,166	...	..	...	5,16
30. Grants for Public Improvements.							
Improvements to water supply in towns.	1,20,867	..	1,20,867	...	...	...	1,20,86
Improvements to towns and minor Municipalities.	1,21,260	...	1,21,260	..	...	...	1,21,26
Establishment ..	12,085	...	12,085	...	...	...	12,08
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,54,212	...	2,54,212	...	...	...	2,54,21
31. Army—							
Military Works ...	95,172	33,968	1,29,140	...	...	...	1,29,14
Establishment ...	...	13,359	13,359	...	...	...	13,35
Tools and Plant ...	...	46	46	...	..	...	4
Total ...	95,172	47,373	1,42,545	...	...	...	1,42,54
38. Krishnarajsagar Water Works ...	12,52,326	...	12,52,326	...	...	...	12,52,32
Establishment ...	1,62,509	...	1,62,509	...	...	...	1,62,50
Tools and Plant ...	2,319	...	2,319	...	...	..	2,31
Suspense ...	836	...	836	...	...	...	83
Deduct receipts on Capital Account ...	48,134	...	48,134	...	...	...	48,13
Total ...	13,69,856	..	13,69,856	...	...	...	13,69,85
XXV. K. R. S. Revenue Accounts. ...	..	2,03,971	2,03,971	...	...	...	2,03,97
Establishment ...	...	1,50,509	1,50,509	...	..	...	1,50,50
Toos and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3,54,480	3,54,480	...	...	...	3,54,48

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38—A. Irrigation works not charged to Revenue.	6,41,427	...	6,41,427	...	...	...	6,41,427
XXX. Sri Chamarajsagar Water Works—							
Revenue accounts—							
(i) Old ...	1,19,718	18,663	1,38,381	...	...	...	1,38,381
(ii) New ...	3,82,623	22,815	4,05,438	...	...	...	4,05,438
Depreciation ...	1,06,516	...	1,06,516	...	...	...	1,06,516
Establishment ...	90,536	...	90,536	...	...	...	90,536
Tools and Plant ...	2,901	...	2,901	...	...	...	2,901
Total ...	7,02,294	41,478	7,43,772	...	...	...	7,43,772
Contribution Works—							
Buildings	...	..	...	2,59,309	7,575	2,66,884	2,66,884
Communications ...	..	...	...	5,546	12,390	17,936	17,936
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	2,06,429	164	2,06,593	2,06,593
Irrigation Works ...	...	..	...	4,530	1,789	6,319	6,319
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	22,753	22,753	22,753
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	1,540	1,540	1,540
Total ...	...	...	...	4,75,814	46,211	5,22,025	5,22,025
Expenditure on Works incurred by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering under the control of the Director of Public Health—							
Improvement to water-supply in Towns ...	87,881	...	87,881	...	...	...	87,881
Improvements of Towns and Minor Municipalities ...	49,597	...	49,597	...	...	...	49,597
Total ...	1,37,378	...	1,37,378	...	...	...	1,37,378

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1939-40.

District	Year	Cattle: Bullocks	Cattle: Cows	Cattle: Young stock	Buffaloes: Male	Buffaloes: Female	Buffaloes: Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
Bangalore ...	1939-40	1,40,745	3,04,954	1,67,547	2,933	67,463	34,331	3,25,312	3,11,750	2,205	1,018
Kolar ...		1,53,966	1,82,035	1,29,285	5,458	61,200	38,855	5,57,009	2,88,135	664	741
Tumkur ...		1,87,958	2,08,974	1,17,283	7,316	52,986	31,727	7,17,486	3,08,077	795	814
Mysore ..		2,16,153	2,26,685	1,25,387	2,684	65,638	26,817	2,24,552	2,18,119	935	832
Mandya ...		86,843	1,46,535	66,412	1,554	52,743	23,429	4,20,792	1,83,396	270	351
Hassan ...		1,64,579	2,09,189	1,14,558	3,775	53,060	24,782	2,73,392	1,44,465	571	808
Shimoga ..		1,71,438	1,51,304	1,14,501	13,128	71,038	38,841	31,714	53,177	416	331
Kadur ...		1,08,974	1,00,403	64,842	6,792	31,884	13,899	83,034	44,311	282	266
Chitaldrug ...		1,77,542	1,18,600	78,117	6,533	88,714	54,543	4,23,522	1,73,380	912	849
Total ...		14,08,198	16,48,679	9,77,932	50,173	5,44,726	2,87,224	30,56,813	17,24,810	7,050	6,010

District	Year	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs: Wooden	Ploughs: Iron	Carts	Sugar-cane Crushers Worked by power	Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
Bangalore (including City Civil and Military Station) ...	1939-40	10,689	1	1,14,736	11,426	37,285	10	35	245	4
Kolar ...		9,014	...	98,767	3,195	32,893	11	19	93	1
Tumkur ...		7,792	...	1,16,384	1,098	30,543	...	37	16	...
Mysore ...		2,336	13	1,20,280	1,576	47,340	5	13	23	...
Mandya ...		4,346	...	84,692	5,669	21,800	8	6	12	5
Hassan ...		1,724	...	1,06,591	837	20,928	...	8	7	...
Shimoga ...		694	...	73,025	2,411	29,897	...	24	5	...
Kadur ...		947	...	51,147	1,252	12,662	...	7	...	3
Chitaldrug ...		5,195	3	75,566	3,818	27,461	4	43	145	...
Total ...		42,737	17	8,41,188	31,282	2,60,809	38	192	546	13

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the number of Excise Shops and Revenue derived therefrom during the year 1939-40.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore State ...	1938-39	587	15,66,560	88	68,943	261	4,32,485	2,308	31,87,978	3,194	52,55,966	
	1939-40	536	15,09,718	87	63,697	261	3,96,134	2,275	34,23,196	3,159	53,92,745	

APPENDIX XXII.

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1939-40.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates 1938-39	Budget Estimates 1939-40	Actual Receipts 1938-39	Actual Receipts 1939-40
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	1,00,39	87,14	88,21	97,06
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,08,43	1,07,42	1,01,15	1,08,82
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Kayamgutta	5,28	5,22	4,99	5,35
3. Miscellaneous	13,51	13,59	13,90	15,46
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,40*	*3,90*	*3,95*	*4,36*
Total ...	1,22,82	1,22,33	1,16,09	1,24,77
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	25,50	23,00	23,09	25,98
2. Other Leases	28	28	38	45
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	5	...	—4	—5
Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	*1*
Total ...	25,82	23,27	23,43	26,32
A 2. Duty on Gold	...	...	...	3,85
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	10,42	6,74	8,76	9,01
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agency.	16,37	16,94	16,12	17,28
3. The Wood Preservation Plant ...	45	50	62	83
4. Miscellaneous	61	47	75	47
Deduct—Refunds	*2*	*1*	...	*6*
Total ...	27,83	24,64	26,25	27,53
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	14,22	14,54	14,14	13,71
2. Toddy	29,25	31,55	28,86	30,70
3. Ganja and Majum	3,89	3,94	4,03	3,70
4. Opium	61	61	68	66
5. Other Receipts	1,20	1,33	1,52	1,50
Deduct—Refunds	*53*	*53*	*57*	*56*
Total ...	48,64	51,44	48,66	49,71
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	7,00	6,89	7,07	7,18
2. Court Fee Stamps	11,54	10,90	11,01	10,52
3. Stamped Papers for Copies... ...	81	76	77	80
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	17	18	16	17
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	50	60	52	39

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates 1938-39	Budget Estimates 1939-40	Actual Receipts 1938-39	Actual Receipts 1939-40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	13	13	13	10
7. Deduct—Refunds	*1,07*	*95*	*1,28*	*1,23*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment -Tax Stamps.	*15*	*16*	*12*	*14*
Total ...	18,93	18,35	18,31	17,79
D 1. Income-tax—				
1. Income-tax	20,51	20,40	20,64	21,27
2. Super-tax	9,00	9,26	9,71	8,69
3. Deduct—Refunds	*2,64*	*2,03*	*2,15*	*37*
Total ...	26,87	27,63	28,20	29,59
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	4	4	2	2
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	9	9	10	10
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	75	60	62	70
4. Miscellaneous	4	5	4	3
5. Deduct—Refunds	*31*	*30*	*10*	*11*
Total ...	61	48	68	74
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	15,38	18,10	17,36	16,10
2. Registration	2,96	2,96	3,05	3,03
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	22	25	27	34
4. Pensions and Allowances	82	93	1,14	1,02
5. Stationery and Printing	25	29	33	26
6. Miscellaneous	1,87	3,22	6,95	4,92
7. Jails	1	1	...	1
8. Police	21	5	17	14
9. Medical	90	95	96	1,26
10. Public Health	16	22	25	16
11. Education	2,63	2,87	2,80	3,84
12. Army	22	23	24	21
Total ...	25,63	30,08	33,52	30,79
G Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ..	1,42	1,19	89	9,38
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances...	2,69	3,93	4,16	4,25
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	66	59	59	77
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	11,73	14,38	14,71	14,84
(iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital...	26	26	28	30
(v) Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*
Total (2) ...	15,33	19,15	19,72	20,14

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Civil Works	1,07	1,08	1,62	1,38
5. Agriculture	31	31	59	42
6. Industries and Commerce	26	33	37	47
Total (G) ...	18,39	22,06	23,19	24,79
General Commercial Service—				
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	19,40	20,11	25,27	27,49
2. Krishnarajsagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works (Net Receipts).	47,81	50,29	47,79	51,49
3. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits	...	...	...	...
4. Kolar Gold Field Water Works ...	1,47	1,46	1,49	1,47
5 Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	1,06	1,13	1,60	1,17
6. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	2,05	2,31	3,80	48
Total ...	71,29	75,30	79,95	82,10
Total Service Head Receipts ...	3,86,83	3,95,58	3,98,28	4,17,98
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area...	3,26	3,22	3,29	4,35
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	43	10	41	1
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.	...	...	1,10	1,59
Commutation of Pensions	1,16	1,25	1,15	1,26
H. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	2,80,03	74,05	1,87,84	51,42
2. Debt	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	22,47	24,49	12,10	21,06
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	2,85	8,20	92
(*c*) Endowment and Other Accounts...	1,14	1,06	2,73	4,46
4. Reserve Funds	...	17,72	...	46,90
5. Local and Other Funds	2,43	6,44	7,03	7,41
6. Deposits	3,34	2,32	4,22	4,79
7. Advances	67	1,95	...	...
8. Suspense Accounts	25	...	2,91	...
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	...	...
10. Loans	...	...	...	...
11. Remittances	8	10	1,14	3,70
12. Miscellaneous	2,16,62	...	2,16,56	14
Total Debt Heads ...	5,27,03	1,30,98	3,92,73	1,40,80
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	9,18,71	5,31,18	7,96,96	5,65,99
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	10,19,10	6,18,27	8,85,17	6,63,05

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government ...	19,11	19,11	19,11	19,11
B. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	28,30	28,67	27,98	29,21
2. Forest	13,51	12,90	14,18	12,62
3. Excise	3,87	3,85	3,95	3,84
4. Income-tax	66	68	66	68
5. Stamps	55	59	57	64
6. Registration	1,73	1,77	1,73	1,77
Total ...	48,62	48,46	49,07	48,76
C. Administration.—				
1. Civil List	23,00	23,00	23,00	23,00
2. General Administration ...	13,99	14,48	17,61	14,86
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	1,03	93	1,01	1,05
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	2,67	2,87	2,64	3,26
5. Miscellaneous	96	96	1,48	1,84
6. Courts of Law	11,71	11,76	11,54	11,87
7. Jails	1,28	1,25	1,19	2,43
8. Police	20,60	20,55	20,69	20,76
9. Army	15,16	16,44	15,67	17,02
Total ...	90,40	92,24	94,83	96,09
D. Public Instruction	55,07	57,20	54,00	53,89
E. Medical charges	14,78	16,36	17,12	16,02
F. Religious charges	3,52	3,66	3,51	3,64
G. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	13,85	15,75	14,34	21,18
2. Civil Works	8,20	10,19	14,49	18,38
3. Communications	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00
Total G. ...	26,05	29,94	32,83	43,56
H. Pensions	27,65	27,73	28,49	28,43
I. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	2,10	2,12	2,06	2,13
2. Sinking Fund	18,78	18,78	18,78	18,78
3. Interest on Debt and other obligations.	57,76	55,51	58,40	53,76
4. Public Health	2,44	2,64	2,61	2,14
5. Agriculture	10,84	11,53	11,28	11,59
6. Industries and Commerce ...	1,74	2,29	1,78	1,92
7. Co-operative Societies ...	1,44	1,48	1,49	1,60
8. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
9. Grants for Public Improvements ...	8,63	9,04	9,35	10,02
10. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure ...	3	2,03	2	−5
11. Miscellaneous Electrical expenditure ...	−24	...	−23	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11A. Special Reserve for Non-Recurring Expenditure ...	...	...	...	8,00
12. Contribution to Funds—				
(i) Irrigation Development Fund.	..	...	...	3,85
13. Extraordinary Expenditure ...	...	...	...	1,00
14. Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds	*2,82*	*5,00*	*6,96*	*8,27*
Total ...	1,00,70	1,00,42	98,53	1,06,47
J. Commercial services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	8,65	12,41	13,89	10,72
2. Krishnarajsagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works ...	1,24,04	96,67	66,65	50,44
2A. Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue	4,00	5,00	7,01	6,41
3. Industrial and other works ...	85	5,99	4,39	6,14
4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	2,36	80	4,64	48
5. Commutation of Pensions ...	1,50	1,50	1,42	1,58
Total ...	1,41,40	1,22,37	98,00	75,77
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	5,27,30	5,17,49	4,95,49	4,91,74
K. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	...	...	...	...
2. Debt	2,16,66	2,01	86,38	1,91
3. Unfunded Debt.—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	1,52	...	...	...
(c) Endowment and other accounts ...	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve Funds	1,77,04	...	1,83,92	...
5. Local and other funds	...	...	...	..
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...
7. Advances	...	...	19,94	12,69
8. Suspense Account	...	3	...	1,04
9. Departmental balances ...	17	...	26	1,36
10. Loans	75	91	2,17	4,66
11. Remittances	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	3,96,14	2,95	2,92,62	21,66
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads...	9,23,44	5,20,44	7,88,11	5,13,40
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	95,66	97,83	97,06	1,49,65
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	10,19,10	6,18,27	8,85,17	6,63,05

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1939-40.

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1 Assessment on lands	17,22,950	106,55,310	1,23,78,260	1,06,18,043	2,91,206	14,69,011
2. Quit Rent	1,83,286	(a) 5,50,824	7,34,110	5,56,666	7.022	1,70,422
3. Miscellaneous	7,75,757	16,42,200	24,17,957	15,56,016	32,558	8,29,383
Total ...	**26,81,993**	**1,28,48,334**	**1,55,30,327**	**1,27,30,725**	**3,30,786**	**24,68,816**
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	9,00,697	9.00.697	9,00,697	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	2,93,767	17,68,084	20.61,851	17,35,182	28,477	2,98,192
3. The Wood Preservation Plant	34,047	3,45,238	3,79,285	3,49,923	65	29,297
4. Miscellaneous	1,497	40,657	42,154	40,145	849	1,160
Total ...	**3,29,311**	**30,54,676**	**33,83,987**	**30,25,947**	**29,391**	**3,28,649**
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	14,222	15,08,612	15,22,834	15.09,718	1,917	11,199
2. Toddy	1,00,704	34,13,390	35,14,094	34,23,196	26,186	64,712
3. Ganja and Majum	4,760	3,96,497	4,01,257	3,96,134	...	5,123
4. Opium	77	63,723	63,800	63,697	...	103
5. Other Receipts	5,675	64,970	70,645	65,657	244	4,744
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	53,780	53,780	53,780	...	...
Total ...	**1,25,438**	**53,93,412**	**55,18,850**	**54,04,622**	**28,347**	**85,881**

*According to departmental accounts.

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income-tax—						
1. Income-tax	43,212	21,14,727	21,57,939	21,13,881	302	43,756
2. Super-tax	140	9,56,053	9,56,193	9,55,790	...	403
Total ...	43,352	30,70,780	31,14,132	30,69,671	302	44,159

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The arrears of about Rs. 52,000 which stood at the end of 1938-39 were reduced to Rs. 43,212 as a result of revision, appeal, etc.
(2) Excess collection of Rs. 4,663 is not included in the statement.
(3) Refunds and Rebates to the extent of Rs. 37,279 were made during the year. The net collections after making allowances for refunds, etc., including excess collections amounted to Rs. 30,36,895.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Medical Relief in the Mysore State in the year 1939.

Number of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results of treatment of in-patients				Expenditure	Daily average treated			Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Cured	Relieved	Discharged	Died		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
							Rs.				
330	6,140,706	65,285	51,806	6,372	3,739	3,368	19,82,217	2,812·63	33,045·26	35,857·89	...

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1939.

Name	Estimated population as on 1st July 1939	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1938)	Present year (1939)			Past year (1938)	Present year (1939)			Past year (1938)	Present year (1939)	Past year (1938)	Present year (1939)	
Mysore State*	6,895,667	150,410	138,120	...	12,290	102,228	98,759	...	3,469	22·0	20·0	14·9	14·3	...

* Excluding C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

Number of Institutions: Past year 1938-39	Number of Institutions: Present year 1939-40	Institutions	Number on the rolls on 31st March: 1938-39	Number on the rolls on 31st March: 1939-40
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
		(i) *Colleges.*		
4	4	Colleges for men	2,589	2,959
2	*3	Colleges for women	172	250
1	1	Colleges, Training, for men	38	40
1	1	College, Engineering	222	238
1	1	College, Medical	117	148
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	573	581
13	14	Total ...	3,711	4,216
			*The Interm	ediate Class
		(ii) *Secondary Schools.*		
34	36	High Schools for boys	10,185	9,955
313	319	Middle Schools for boys	43,624	46,832
9	10	High Schools for girls	816	959
44	46	Middle Schools for girls	5,130	5,849
400	411	Total ...	59,755	63,595
		(iii) *Upper Primary Schools.*		
311	319	Upper Primary Schools for boys	31,499	33,013
64	62	Upper Primary Schools for girls ...	8,488	8,166
375	381	Total ...	39,987	41,179
		(iv) *Lower Primary Schools.*		
5,651	5,706	Lower Primary Schools for boys ...	2,08,151	2,09,297
403	400	Lower Primary Schools for girls ...	26,195	27,199
6,054	6,106	Total ...	234,346	236,496
		(v) *Special Schools.*		
5	5	Training Schools for Masters	646	629
4	4	Training Schools for Mistresses	136	145
12	13	Industrial Schools for men	1,062	894
2	2	Industrial Schools for women	277	273
17	18	Commercial Schools	1,056	1,095
93	90	Sanskrit Schools	2,069	2,181
2	2	Schools for Deaf and Blind	102	97
1	1	Engineering School	278	306
3	4	Agricultural Schools	95	117
1	1	Medical School	247	214
3	7	Nursery Schools, etc.	34	564
3	5	Other Schools	332	286
146	152	Total ...	6,381	6,801
6,899	7,064	Total- Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure.	344,133	352,287
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
1,339	1,098	Elementary	16,455	17,185
8,327	8,162	Total Indirect Expenditure ..	...	...
..	...	Grand total of all Institutions and Expenditure on Public Institutions.	360,588	369,472

XXV.

maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1939-40.

Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
1938-39 31st March 39	1939-40 1st March 40	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,378	2,760						
163	235						
36	40	6,35,831	...	...	2,21,599	...	8,57,430
202	219						
110	148						
480	497	44,328	1,500	...	9	12,456	58,293
3,369	3,899	6,80,159	1,500	...	2,21,608	12,456	9,15,723
of the Wo	men's Col	lege, Bangal	ore, has been	taken as a	separate ins	titution.	
9,340	9,268	2,67,681	8,059	13,155	2,26,181	33,097	5,48,173
37,454	39,192	7,45,923	...	606	31,838	60,540	8,38,907
727	904	60,329	...	...	8,523	28,556	97,408
4,522	5,139	1,09,675	...	...	9,515	40,418	1,59,608
52,043	54,503	11,83,608	8,059	13,761	2,76,057	1,62,611	16,44,096
24,527	25,270	Includ	ed under Lo	wer Primar	y Schools.		
6,681	6,581						
31,208	31,851	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,62,300	1,62,598	14,32,491	4,25,424	42,549	4,738	19,731	19,24,933
20,451	21,609	2,97,827	1,06,356	36,188	5,526	12,764	4,58,661
182,751	184,207	17,30,318	5,31,780	78,737	10,264	32,495	23,83,594
592	558	1,53,811	...	...	67	...	1,58,878
126	135	38,787	...	2,079	50	135	41,051
916	778	1,77,000	...	...	...	...	1,77,000
250	256	600	...	...	...	1,500	2,100
914	947	9,275	...	...	5,357	6,972	21,604
1,652	1,570	9,909	...	300	...	...	10,209
85	82	7,217	...	...	320	...	7,537
275	285	31,194	...	...	11,660	...	42,854
87	104	28,300	...	...	...	...	28,300
215	182	In	cluded unde	r University	...	...	...
22	406	...	...	..	...	...	...
296	259	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
5,430	5,562	4,51,093	...	2,379	17,454	8,607	4,79,533
274,801	280,027	40,45,178	5,41,389	94,877	5,25,383	2,16,169	54,22,946
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	14,52,122	77,299	...	2,08,718	...	17,88,139
274,801	280,027	54,97,300	6,18,638	94,877	7,34,101	2,16,169	71,61,085

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